

## American Murderers

Some interesting, although discreditable, statistics were brought out as the proportion of murders, lynchings and other felonies in the United States as contrasted with other countries in an address before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, at the rooms of the New York Academy of Medicine, by Henry A. Forster of the New York bar.

"Among the enlightened nations the United States leads the world in freeing murderers and felons," he declared, "while Anglo-Saxon countries not under the American flag have the least per centage of murders and felonies."

Mr. Forster gave the number of homicides (including manslaughters) in the United States in 1912 as 9,152; the number of executions 145. In 1913 there were 8,902 such crimes and only 88 executions. In 1911 the figures were 8,251 homicides and manslaughters as against 74 executions (and two of these were for another crime); and in 1915 there were 9,230 killings and only 119 executions.

"The murder rates in the United States," says Mr. Forster, "is from 10 to 20 times greater than the murder rate of the British empire and other northwestern European countries."

"Our murder rate for the period 1909-1913 was 6.4 per 100,000 of population. The rate at the same time for England and Wales was 0.8; for Prussia (1904-1913) 2.0; for Australia (1910-1913) 1.9; for Italy, 3.6."

Between 1882 and 1903, Mr. Forster said, there were 3,337 lynchings in 44 of our States. The only other place in the world where lynchings existed, he said, was in certain parts of Russia, where there are inadequate penalties for horse stealing. Lynching, he asserted, exists nowhere under the British, French, Dutch or German flags, although they all cover frontier conditions and mixed races.

As to why such conditions existed under the American flag, Mr. Forster pointed out the difference between the jurisprudence of this country and others. His argument was, in part, this:

"The English, Scotch, Canadian, Australian, South African or Indian trial judge is a strong judge, not a mere moderator. He gives the jury the benefit of his experience and skill by advising them in difficult cases respecting the weight and effect of the evidence.

"The distinctive feature of Anglo-Saxon jury trials is a strong and experienced trial judge aiding and advising the jury, but leaving the ultimate decision to the jury, instead of acting as a weak and opinionless moderator, as the trial judge must do in three-fourths of our States. In Canada a judge may try most criminal cases without a jury where a jury is waived by the defendant.

"In Great Britain and Australia the trial judge in any criminal case where the defendant elects to stand mute (or fails to testify in his own behalf) may, and generally does, charge the jury that they may consider the defendants' failure to testify in his

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### NEGRO PEACE OFFICERS.

President Jason Thinks They Should Be Appointed.

Editor Wilmington Morning News--  
Sir: Referring to your recent editorial on lawlessness in Delaware, I respectfully submit that there are a large number of law-abiding Negroes in the state who deplore conditions and would be glad to take any action which would diminish crimes of violence and other crimes by members of our race. One remedy would be to place the responsibility for disorder in the hands of Negroes themselves in sections where they are thickly settled by the appointment of Negro peace officers.

In many towns the colored districts are distinct if not remote from the territory occupied by white people. There is no one in authority to note the presence of disorderly natives or suspicious strangers. Attention is called to them only after offenses have been committed and because of the comparative isolation offenders have often opportunity to escape before the white officials are on the ground.

Police protection is as much a necessity among us as among others, and our people would welcome the introduction of a system of patrol which would make them safer in person and property and free them from the suspicion of knowingly harboring undesirable who prey on the honest and industrious.

W. C. Jason.

Dover, August 1.

## CO-OPERATION DESIRED

*The Houston Observer 8/12/16*  
While it is a lamentable and undeniable fact that some white policemen in this city are unnecessarily cruel to Negroes, sometimes "beating up" even unoffending and defenseless Negroes who would not lift their hands against an officer; it is also a very gratifying fact that there are some very kind and considerate policemen who are nevertheless necessarily positive.

To be fair, it is safe to say that the job of policing is a dangerous one. A policeman in making his rounds, particularly so at night, sometimes comes in contact with hardened criminals who sometimes offer fight, and in a few instances even kill. This attitude found so often in the criminal element keeps a policeman on a constant watch, as in order to hold his job, he must uphold the law and at the same time protect his own life. Living under this constant strain, the psychological sequence is that he views all men with suspicion; that it is best that he take no chances.

*Chicago Defender 2/5/16*  
"WHITE" SAFETY FIRST.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER has gone on one of its annual rampages and from St. Louis to Cairo it is out of its bank in many places. The backwater from smaller streams, unable to empty into the Mississippi, is driving hundreds of lowland dwellers from their homes. Unlike human beings the turbulent water is no respecter of persons, the rich, the poor, the black, the white alike are all swept before it. It would be an even break except for man's interference in this particular case. Penitentiary Commissioner John T. Burkett of Little Rock, Ark., learning of the break in the Arkansas River levee at the state farm near Cummings, Ark., ordered all WHITE convicts immediately removed on a special train and left the colored convicts to be transferred by steamboat the FOLLOWING DAY or the day after. Of course if they were caught and drowned like rats all well and good. The social scale between a white and black convict apparently is quite different. And yet we are told to love our enemies.

## SCHOOLS AND CRIME

*the foundation*  
In Atlanta, Ga., there were 4,458 persons sent to the stockade last year, of this number 570 were white and 3,888 were colored; of the last named 2,924 were men and 964 women. Seventy-five per cent of the colored people sent to prison were without homes and had received no schooling. This class has more than 1,000 children which do not attend school. They receive no moral training, but are early led into gross immorality. For such criminals there should be a more distinct system of reform. The community should offer protection and care.



## KEEPING AFTER HIM.

The country press of Georgia is keeping after the "pistol toter." Georgia's weekly editors could not do the state a better service than to keep vigorously and everlastingly hammering at the concealed weapon evil until laws have been enacted which shall mean its elimination.

The Crawfordville, Advocate-Democrat, taking the recent Macon tragedy as a text, adds its protest to the many others. It says: *Constitution 3-1-16*

The pocket pistol must go. This fact has been clearly brought home this week to every resident of Georgia.

The awful tragedy that recently occurred in Macon was a result of the promiscuous carrying of pistols. Instead of a protection to life, they have become a menace. The papers almost daily tell of tragedies that, like the one in Macon, but for the ready pocket pistol would not have occurred.

The sale and the carrying of pocket pistols must be stopped. They must be made crimes punishable by so heavy a penalty that no one will dare to do either. The next general assembly could do no better work than to enact such a law. Along with the prohibition law, passed last fall, it would be a monument to the present members of that body for all time to come. It would make their names immortal. Will they do it? We, for one, earnestly hope they will.

This attitude of the weekly press of Georgia is encouraging. It is growing stronger every day. There is nothing which is good for the state and its people which the weekly newspapers of Georgia cannot bring about, if they will go after it unitedly and persistently.

Elimination of the concealed pistol evil is one of essential steps Georgia must take in terminating lawlessness—not alone the lawlessness of the individual who carries a chip and a pistol at the same time, but that of the mob which, in the absence of its favorite weapon, would hesitate. Members of mobs are not, as a rule, going to go around advertising themselves by carrying shot-guns.

In any event, cutting out the hip pocket weapon is one of the first and most important steps toward the better and permanent establishment of law and order.

The Advocate-Democrat is right, and not only should the other weekly newspapers of the state follow it in this campaign, but they should keep everlastingly and determinedly after the "gunmen" until Georgia is rid of them for all time.

## JURORS DRINKING UP THE EVIDENCE.

What a burlesque on justice is the case of the Mobile jurors who are thought to have drunk up the evidence in a prohibition case and reported a mistrial for the defendant!

The jurors, upon retiring, asked for the "evidence in the case." "One case of beer containing forty-eight bottles; two quarts of whiskey and four half pints of whiskey," were introduced. A water cooler filled with ice water was also sent in on account of the hot afternoon and the close atmosphere of a locked jury room. The jury was out for six hours. A mistrial was reported. The bottles that had been taken in full had been found on a table empty and the ice cooler empty.

No law is stronger than the jury box, is an old saying, but it is a truth. If jurors are prepared to make a mockery of law in such a brazen manner as seems to have occurred in Mobile, to whom shall we look for respect for the law? Would this jury have permitted a man charged with murder to escape if he had been turned over to their care for examination? Would this jury have burned the evidence in a murder case and thus connived with the defendant? Would this jury have destroyed the evidence in the case of a great theft? Not by any means. But a jury drank up the liquor introduced as evidence in a prohibition case. There must be some cause for this other than a great thirst. There must be some cause for it other than a personal interest in the sale of blind tiger liquor. What is the underlying cause? We find it in a lack of popular demand for the creation of such a law; we find it in the latent resentment of many people against a law which makes a nuisance a crime, in their view. It is utterly impossible for a considerable element in our citizenship to be thoroughly inflamed all of the time with a desire vigorously to enforce a law with which they are totally out of

sympathy, and that element is a controlling element in the city of Mobile.

This case will doubtless be taken up by the county or city authorities, but we venture that nothing will come of it. Mobile will regard it as a good joke and let it go at that. Mobile probably isn't mad a bit about this travesty on justice.

## COP ADMITS HE'S A ROBBER.

### IN UNIFORM, LAWRENCE QUINN AIDED IN BOX CAR THEFTS.

Judge Latshaw Sentences Him to Two and One-Half Years in Prison and Edmund Aspinwall, His Accomplice, to Two Years.

Lawrence Quinn, a policeman, was sentenced to two and one-half years in the penitentiary by Judge Latshaw yesterday afternoon for aiding Edmund Aspinwall, 19 years old, a yard clerk for the Missouri Pacific, in a box car robbery at First street and Grand avenue, Saturday night. Quinn was on duty during the robbery and wore his uniform. Aspinwall was given two years.

Aspinwall lives at 3705 Garfield avenue. He met Quinn at the saloon of George Quinn, the patrolman's brother, at Fourth and Grand. The two discussed the robbery, and Quinn took his brother's motor car to the foot of the Grand Avenue hill.

#### Hide Goods Near Quinn's Home.

Two box cars were opened. Two sacks of potatoes valued at \$6 were taken from one, and three boxes of Oranges, costing \$15, from the other. The goods were hidden in a shed at Garland and Rochester avenues, near Quinn's home at 2405 Rochester.

Aspinwall was arrested Sunday morning and made a statement implicating Quinn. Quinn took the railroad officers to the shed where the food was stored and the railroad recovered it.

Aspinwall and Quinn were taken before the prosecuting attorney yesterday afternoon. Aspinwall pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary and grand larceny. Quinn's pleas swayed back and forth, however. He had signed a statement, detailing his part in the robbery, and he said he would "plead guilty to what he had signed," and would "plead guilty to having the railroad yards at First and Grand on his beat." Finally he admitted the robbery.

#### Used Club on Two Kansans.

When Fred Mathiot and his brother, farmers of Peabody, Kan., were in Kansas City recently, Quinn beat them with his club in a fight in a rooming house at 563 Walnut street. Quinn would have been cited for brutality, but the Mathiots returned to Peabody. A recent dispatch from there said Fred Mathiot's life was in danger as a result of the beating.

At the time of the escape of James Sammon, a notorious pickpocket, from

the "holdover" at police headquarters last spring, Quinn was acting jailer and was accused of letting Sammon out. Quinn has been on the police force fourteen months.

#### THAT SCOTCH VERDICT.

If former Police-Sergeant C. A. Sherry, Officers H. Settles and M. F. Lumpkin can extract any consolation out of the resolution of the Board of Police Commissioners as adopted at their meeting, Wednesday night June 28, 1916, they are welcome to it. They were charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

The Board did not hear any evidence. Not wishing to embarrass our white friends, who had requested us so to do, we withdrew the charges. The Board finally permitted us so to do after realizing that we had fifteen witnesses against the officers in question and so far as we could see, they had none in their favor.

They evidently considered that they had the matter "cinched," so far as that Board was concerned. We had hoped never to witness such exhibitions of partisanship in this city among gentlemen of that type. It shows to what extent machine politics will deteriorate and destroy some of our most honored organizations. Among both of the great political parties race prejudice is the ghost which haunts every avenue of legitimate endeavor.

We make our pleas as a Virginian and a citizen and never as a citizen of color. We shall contend for our rights until we get them, either on this side of the Master's vineyard or on the other side of it.

If the Police Court, a fair decision was rendered. Before the Police Commissioners, the verdict was virtually "guilty, but not proven." It was not proven for the reason that at the request of friends of a lifetime, the charges were withdrawn and the evidence was not submitted.

We received assurances and warnings from all sides that whether the evidence had been submitted or withdrawn, the official whitewash was to be applied and the Scotch verdict rendered. The Board of Police Commissioners is gone.

"Peace to its ashes and rest to each sole."

**TENNESSEE:** The experiment of working Negro convicts on the roads of Tennessee has convinced the State Board of Control that this plan is a great improvement upon the old contract system. Of fifty-five state prisoners, all Negroes and unshackled, who worked on the roads of Williamson County nearly all summer, twenty-five were made trustees and only three attempted escape. The health and tractability of the prisoners were said to be much better than under the old system. President Denton of the Board of Control says the experiment has been successful and that a number of contracts with counties will probably be made for next season's road work.



# NEGRO SUES SHERIFF FOR FALSE ARREST

*The Journal & Guide*  
PASQUOTANK SHERIFF GOES TO  
VIRGINIA AND GETS WRONG  
MAN. 2/19/16

Charles Reid, sheriff of Pasquotank county, is defendant in a sensational damage suit. The plaintiff is Richard Morgan, colored, of Beaufort county. Rodman & Rodman of Washington, N. C., are the plaintiff's attorneys.

In the summer of 1915 the combination lock to the cells in the Pasquotank jail was left open. Inmates of the jail, having access to the lock, threw the bolts to their cells and three made their escape.

Among the three who escaped was one Rob Moore, a Beaufort county negro, wanted for a robbery. Sheriff Reid was informed that Moore was in Norfolk and could be found in a certain locality at certain hours. It is alleged that Sheriff Reid went to Norfolk, found a man answering Moore's description, arrested him without warrant and brought him back to Elizabeth City. But the Negro that Sheriff Reid brought back was Richard Morgan and not Ray Moore.

Morgan alleges that Sheriff Reid kept him in jail here for several weeks against his protests, without making any apparent effort to determine whether a false arrest and imprisonment had been made; that when Sheriff Reid finally recognized his mistake and released him, he was not furnished with so much as the price of a ticket back to Norfolk.

It is believed that Morgan has an unusually strong case. Chief of Police Boush Thomas says he saw Morgan after Reid had brought him here from Norfolk. "Reid told me to look at him and see if he was the right man. Reid told me, 'for God's sake keep your mouth shut if he ain't,'" says Chief Thomas. "I looked at the Negro and saw at once that Sheriff Reid had the wrong man."

Summons was served on Sheriff Reid last week. It is understood that the plaintiff will ask for \$5,000 damages.—Elizabeth City Independent.

THE SOUTH'S HOMICIDE RECORD. 65 negro females. Of these 173 were married. Of the total arrested 423 were Americans, the remainder Germans, Russians, Austrians, Greeks, Italians, Turks and two Porto Ricans. Saturday Busy Day. Saturday appeared to be the favorite day for getting arrested, 125 being hauled in upon that day of the week, followed by Sunday with 84. Disorderly conduct led in the offenses charged. One murder charge was docketed and eight were held for the military authorities, while those held on suspicion, and for fighting follow. About the usual kinds of, charges were the reasons for arrests of others. Various occupations were given by those taken into custody, but 144 stated that they did not have any trade or work. Thirty-seven soldiers were arrested during the month and turned over to their company commanders. There were 270 calls made during the month, and 384 persons handled. The patrol wagon traveled 589 miles and since beginning operations has covered 13,172 miles. The motorcycles and patrol wagon consumed 131 gallons of gasoline.

Memphis, Tenn., June 8. In a prohibition State, has the unhappy distinction of heading the list with an enormous homicide rate, both for the ten-year period and the year 1914. Charleston, S. C., which has been without saloons for a score of years, is, becomes apparent when her record of slaughter would be appalling anywhere except in communities where the liquor business is not subject to public scouting and control. Atlanta, Ga., the capital of a prohibition state, is third, and Nashville, Tenn., another prohibition capital city, is fourth. Memphis, which has been notorious in this matter for years, has urged in mitigation, first that she has a large colored population, and second that a great many persons wounded in the feuds of the Mississippi bottom country, of which she is the metropolis, come to her hospitals to die. How flimsy this excuse is, because apparent when her record is contrasted with that of New Orleans, which has also a large colored population, is also the centre of an extensive region and moreover, is one of the greatest seaports in the country, with proportionately many more visitors than Memphis. Memphis, in the decade 1904-1913, shows a homicide rate of 63.7 per 100,000; New Orleans, one of 25.3; Memphis for the year 1914 shows a homicide rate of 72.2 per 100,000; New Orleans, one of 22. Prohibition Memphis adds to her list of murders, relatively and positively; license New Orleans shows a reduction both ways.

ARRESTS FOR JULY  
TOTALLED 445 CASES  
IN POLICE COURT  
Chief of Police Henry D. Long's report on the official acts of his department during the month of July, 1916, shows there were 445 arrests made, almost evenly divided between the day and night forces. Those arrested ranged in ages from 10 to 80 years, and all under 16 were turned over to the juvenile court. There were 175 white males and 17 white females; 188 negro males and

Chief of Police Henry D. Long's report on the official acts of his department during the month of July, 1916, shows there were 445 arrests made, almost evenly divided between the day and night forces.

Those arrested ranged in ages from 10 to 80 years, and all under 16 were turned over to the juvenile court. There were 175 white males and 17 white females; 188 negro males and

There were 160 fines, 101 cases dismissed, 7 bound over to the grand jury, 8 continued, 1 turned over to the juvenile court, 2 judgments set aside and 10 not pressed. Thirty-five cases were appealed to the City Court. The amount of fines assessed by the recorder was \$3,197. Amount collected from fines was \$1,126; pound fees, \$11; from Walter Brothers, \$78.97, and from S. G. Pruitt, \$74.05, making a total of \$1,290.02. Seventeen hundred and twenty-six meals were furnished prisoners of all nationalities and colors.

Work as Detailed. There were 160 fines, 101 cases dismissed, 7 bound over to the grand jury, 8 continued, 1 turned over to the juvenile court, 2 judgments set aside and 10 not pressed. Thirty-five cases were appealed to the City Court. The amount of fines assessed by the recorder was \$3,197. Amount collected from fines was \$1,126; pound fees, \$11; from Walter Brothers, \$78.97, and from S. G. Pruitt, \$74.05, making a total of \$1,290.02. Seventeen hundred and twenty-six meals were furnished prisoners of all nationalities and colors.

There were 160 fines, 101 cases dismissed, 7 bound over to the grand jury, 8 continued, 1 turned over to the juvenile court, 2 judgments set aside and 10 not pressed. Thirty-five cases were appealed to the City Court. The amount of fines assessed by the recorder was \$3,197. Amount collected from fines was \$1,126; pound fees, \$11; from Walter Brothers, \$78.97, and from S. G. Pruitt, \$74.05, making a total of \$1,290.02. Seventeen hundred and twenty-six meals were furnished prisoners of all nationalities and colors.

There were 160 fines, 101 cases dismissed, 7 bound over to the grand jury, 8 continued, 1 turned over to the juvenile court, 2 judgments set aside and 10 not pressed. Thirty-five cases were appealed to the City Court. The amount of fines assessed by the recorder was \$3,197. Amount collected from fines was \$1,126; pound fees, \$11; from Walter Brothers, \$78.97, and from S. G. Pruitt, \$74.05, making a total of \$1,290.02. Seventeen hundred and twenty-six meals were furnished prisoners of all nationalities and colors.

There were 160 fines, 101 cases dismissed, 7 bound over to the grand jury, 8 continued, 1 turned over to the juvenile court, 2 judgments set aside and 10 not pressed. Thirty-five cases were appealed to the City Court. The amount of fines assessed by the recorder was \$3,197. Amount collected from fines was \$1,126; pound fees, \$11; from Walter Brothers, \$78.97, and from S. G. Pruitt, \$74.05, making a total of \$1,290.02. Seventeen hundred and twenty-six meals were furnished prisoners of all nationalities and colors.

INNOCENT NEGRO IS  
GIVEN A PARDON BY  
THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

*advertiser*  
Cleveland's Gilbreath Had

Served Eight Years of  
Life Term For Crime of  
Another

Convinced that Lane, alias Cleveland, Gilbreath of Howah county has served in the penitentiary eight long years for another man's crime, Governor Henderson Monday granted him an unconditional pardon. Gilbreath was serving a life term for the murder of Aus Montgomery in 1908.

During his trial, the negro steadily protested his innocence, but the evidence against him was so damaging circumstantially that the jury found him guilty of first degree murder and gave him a life term. It has since developed, according to letters to the governor from W. H. Boykin, the solicitor who prosecuted him, and other

prominent citizens, that the negro is entirely guiltless and has been done a grave injustice. Mr. Boykin states that it seems to be established now that the crime was committed by a railroad man and laid on the negro. The jury in the case recommended to the governor that he grant the prisoner his liberty.

Early in April the state pardon board heard the case and recommended a pardon. In acting, Governor Henderson stated briefly that the solicitor wrote him he was convinced that facts coming into his possession since the trial showed conclusively that Gilbreath was not guilty, and that the jury agreed in the same conclusions.

SHERMAN MULES  
FOUND BY SHERIFF

*constituted*  
Evidence Indicates That the

Recent Fires in Cherokee  
County Were for Purpose  
of Securing Fine Livestock.

The dogged perseverance of Sheriff Spears, of Cherokee county, has finally been rewarded. He has evidence of the fact that the several fires in Cherokee county, particularly in the vicinity of Canton were for the purpose of carrying away live stock and hiding evidences of the crime. Among the several barns destroyed was that of Otto Sherman, where it was supposed eight fine mules were burned to death, the carcasses of which were left in the ruins. Subsequent developments aroused suspicion that none of the barns burned probably contained the fine stock supposed to have been lost, but that supposed to have been lost.

Last Friday Sheriff Spears traced four of the Sherman mules to Burnt Mountain, in the northeast corner of Pickens county, located them near the town of Gilmer, and has brought them back to Cherokee.

The same evening he located three more of the mules from the Sherman barn in Forsyth county, near Ducktown, and those, too, have been taken back to Cherokee by the sheriff.

Asked Monday whether or not the mules have been positively identified, Sheriff Spears said there is no doubt in the world that they are the Sherman mules, and he believes he will in a very short time have the eighth mule, which entirely account for the number supposed to have been destroyed in the Sherman barn.

As to how he traced the mules, Sheriff Spears says he does not care to make the method or through whom they were traced public at present, inasmuch as he is still working on the case and expects even more important developments in the next day or two.

FIRST LEGAL  
ROPE VICTIM IN 35  
YEARS TO OCCUR

JURY RENDERS VERDICT IN 78TH  
DISTRICT COURT TO HANG ONE  
CHARLIE THOMPSON, CHARGED  
WITH THE MURDER OF PEARL  
BRANFORD — DYING WOMAN  
GIVES EVIDENCE WITH NOD OF  
HEAD.

*Dallas Express*  
2/19/16.  
WOMAN'S INTESTINES

Lay on Floor as Result of Cutting Affray—Knife in Hands of One Charley Boyd—Board of Directors of Meat Market Company Meet.

Wichita Falls, Tex., Feb. 16.—According to a verdict rendered by a jury in the 78th District Court there is soon to be a legal hanging in Wichita Falls for the first time in 35 years. The victim of the rope is one Charlie Thompson. Thompson is to pay the penalty for the murder of Pearl Branford. Thompson was convicted in part on circumstantial evidence. Just before the dying woman breathed her last, she was asked if Charlie did it, and she nodded her head in the affirmative. Thompson had been her associate. Further actions on the part of Thompson helped to add suspicion. Ed Strong, who was acquitted 10 days ago for the murder of Isaiah Johnson on Christmas day, has again been using his knife. In an affray at the Happy Hour Saturday night, J. J. Dickerson was badly cut in the head by Strong. Strong made his escape. St. John Baptist church is soon to be without a pastor. Rev. L. S. Arthur has offered his resignation, to take effect the first Sunday in March. Mr. Lewis Donnelly is dangerously ill on Lue St. The H. H. of R. entertained at the Odd Fellows Hall Monday night. Another dangerous cutting affray occurred in Horse Shoe Lake Monday night, in which a woman by name of Lula Samuels was cut so badly until her intestines lay on the floor. One Charlie Boyd (called Shorty) used the knife on her. Mrs. Ida Taylor returned home from Ennis. The Board of Directors of the Meat Market Co. held their monthly meeting Monday night.



# DEATH OF NEGRO CONVICT RECEIVES A MOST THOROUGH INVESTIGATION

*Savannah Tribune*

MANY CONVICTS TESTIFY TO SEVERE WHIPPING ADMINISTERED TO THE DEAD MAN

## One Guard Admits Man Was Taken in Bushes and Flogged Day of Death

Negro Business League First Bring Treatment of Youngblood to  
Attention of Attorney Wilson—Deputy Warden McRae  
Dismissed from Service

The death of James Youngblood, the ten year Negro convict who was serving time at camp No. 3 and who died suddenly on Wednesday afternoon of last week, had its final investigation by the county commissioners Tuesday afternoon at the office of the camp on the Waters road.

Prior to the investigation at the camp, the coroner's jury on Friday night of last week brought in a verdict of death from nephritis caused by undue exposure at the hands of those in charge of Youngblood. At this trial were present, aside from the members of the jury, representatives of the Negro Business League in the person of L. E. Williams, J. C. Lindsay, J. H. Butler and Lawyer J. G. Lemon. The Negro Business League's direct interest in the trial was brought about in a rather significant manner. On the night before the trial, Thursday, a young man appeared at the Urban League's headquarters, Gwinnett lane and West Broad, just as a committee of that organization had adjourned. At the door he met several members of the committee and requested them to read a letter which he presented to them. It was a letter from one of the convicts at camp No. 3 to Youngblood's mother, which told of the cruel floggings which Youngblood had received and stated that he had been whipped to death.

The gentlemen to whom the young man showed the letter felt that the matter was of serious enough import

give justice to all parties concerned. The decision of the jury was brought in about 9 o'clock Friday evening of last week.

At the hearing of the case before the county commissioners Monday noon, the treatment which Youngblood received was very exhaustively gone into. There were several character witnesses, for whom Youngblood had worked before he was sentenced to ten years for killing a man on the west-side last summer, who testified that he would not work and that he was a hard man for other laborers to get along with.

J. W. McRae, the warden who was accused by the letter received by the dead man's mother of whipping him to death, testified that he did not treat Youngblood harshly and that he did not whip him severely at any time. He admitted whipping Youngblood five lashes the second day he was on the job in the Casey canal, because he would not work. He said that Youngblood repeatedly refused to work and that at one time while trying to persuade him to discharge his work Youngblood said he would rather be shot than work. He said that on the day of his death Youngblood was carried to work in a wagon and did not work at all that day; that about 2 o'clock in the afternoon he told him to walk across a plank over the canal and that when he was about midway the plank he jumped into the canal in which there were about three feet of water. He then had some trustees bring Youngblood out and place him beside a fire which was built on the bank for him. There, he said, Youngblood remained until about 4 o'clock when the gang knocked off work. He then went to Youngblood and told him to get up and found he was too weak to do so, and had several trustees to carry him to a cart which was near the work. He said that Youngblood died after getting into camp that evening before the physician who was called to administer to him arrived.

Superintendent of Public Works West was among the witnesses to follow McRae on the stand. He testified that he had ever seen, in fact, he considered him a little to lenient at times. Dr. Osborne, the county physician, then took the stand. He said that after a careful examination of the dead man's organs he found them to be in a perfectly healthy condition, not diseased. When asked to what cause he attributed Youngblood's death, he replied that he did not know. Dr. Howard, an expert pathologist, said that his examination of Youngblood's organs revealed no diseased condition of the dead man.

Next to testify was a convict by the name of Marshall Johnson who said that Youngblood was whipped every day of the ten he was at the camp except the first two and the Sunday prior to his death. He stated also that Youngblood was whipped after he jumped overboard. Sidney Wright, a convict, said that he dragged Youngblood to the cart one day before the gang returned to camp. Willie Jackson, a convict, stated that Youngblood was whipped innumerable times. Just before the noon session of the investigation closed, Coroner Righton took the stand. He stated that the dead man's body showed signs of abrasions as from lashes and that upon examination he discovered his kidneys to be diseased and the lungs affected. He said the man probably died from exposure.

At the afternoon session Moses Berry, a driver for the Best Laundry, said he was passing out Henry street extension the day of Youngblood's death and saw a guard whipping one of the convicts, presumably Youngblood, over in the bushes. He recalled having seen about 12 lashes administered. He also said on his way back to the city, after the gang had knocked off work, he saw them cross the road just ahead of his wagon and that one of the convicts was being carried on two shovels by four men.

Willie Byrd, a convict, "Bull Dog" testified that Youngblood was whipped three or four times each day he was at camp except the first and that on the day before his death the gang was carried back to camp through the woods, avoiding the public roads, and that Youngblood was whipped mercilessly more or less all the way to the camp. Dr. P. E. Love, a former Negro city physician, testified that he was driving on the road one afternoon and that when he got near the convicts returning to camp he saw one of them being carried, apparently sick, and offered medical assistance but was told that his services were not needed. According to the testimony of a convict

the next morning, the man Dr. Love offered to aid was Youngblood. After hearing from a few more witnesses the investigation was adjourned until Tuesday noon at the camp. About twenty convicts were heard from and all the guards, the investigation at the camp closing about 9 o'clock that night.

The first witness was George Thompson, a ten year convict, who stated that the dead man was whipped three or four times every day he was at the camp instead of the first. He also corroborated the statement of Byrd that the day before Youngblood's death the gang was taken a new route, through the woods, so that the public might not see McRae beating Youngblood. He also said Youngblood was beaten the afternoon before he died over in the bushes in the presence of three trustees.

Bob Williams, a life-time man said Youngblood was whipped so often he couldn't count them. Charlie Grant, a convict, said the dead man was whipped five times the day he died. At this point Judge Cann, who was interrogating the witnesses for the commissioners, and Attorney Wilson, representing the Negro Business League, had a very spirited tilt, the latter accusing the former of putting leading questions to the witnesses. The Judge openly resented Attorney Wilson's accusation and the latter strongly defended his position. After a few heated remarks, the incident closed.

Will Webb, a convict, then took the stand and corroborated the testimony of the convicts who said Youngblood was severely whipped every day he was at the camp excepting the first. J. Washington and Lee Sparks, convicts testified practically to the same effect as Webb.

Mr. Lehr, a city engineer, who was superintending work near the place where the gang was working, said that he noticed no cruel treatment of the convicts by Warden McRae.

Geo Robinson, "Red" a thirteen year convict, then took the stand. He said that he and Youngblood came to the camp together, three other men coming out with them. He and Youngblood worked side by side and were chained up together on the way to and from camp. He said that Youngblood was whipped every day he was at the camp except the first day and Sunday. He said that the day before Youngblood







LEARNING TO ARREST NEGROES.

*The Christian Recorder* 2/13/16.

Have you ever seen a policeman in the South arrest a Negro? Have you seen him arrest a white man? Did you note any difference?

As a rule the average policeman in the South does not know how to arrest a Negro. And on this account much of the trouble between the races occurs. Many a policeman is killed and many an innocent Negro is killed, because the policeman does not know how to make the arrest. He seems nearly always to presuppose that the Negro will make violent resistance, and he endeavors to overpower him, and to forcefully overpower him when there is no necessity. He pulls his club and strikes the Negro over the head upon no provocation whatever; and at the slightest sign of resistance, frequently, however, upon no sign whatever, the policeman pulls his pistol and fires at the Negro. And it matters very little whether the Negro is a man of thirty or of sixty, a woman or a child.

So prevalent has this become that "policeman" and "brute" are practically synonymous throughout the South.

But policemen should not be brutes; they should be gentlemen and there are parts of the world where they are gentlemen. Policemen should not be the community's ruffians and crime breeders, but the community's protectors and crime arresters. We pay taxes and keep up a police force on the theory that we get better protection by giving the work over to certain men, who patrol the streets, watch over our houses when we are asleep, protect our persons when we walk the streets, and regulate the traffic in such a way that there may be least friction. This they may do, if they have a mind to do so, with but little shooting and clubbing. This they do in many cities of the North with reasonable ease. In Chicago, having an equal number of Negroes with Atlanta, there is far less shooting and clubbing.

Brutality breeds brutality, and we have as a consequence an abnormal state of mind created in the average Negro. He believes the policemen are his enemies. He believes he will be beaten if he is arrested. And naturally when the policeman draws his club he makes some effort to run or dodge the blow, and that often means another dead or wounded Negro, and the court unjustly declares the assault on the Negro justifiable.

Our observation for many years is that the policemen of the South are among the most lawless element there and are responsible for more of the murders and lynchings than any other one factor.

The question of arresting Negroes should be taken up by every church in our connection. The minister should investigate for himself, and he should co-operate, if possible, with the city government in bringing about the right attitude of the police to the Negro part of the community.

The policemen in most civilized states know the people on their "beats," and they know the law abiding and the criminal, and criminally inclined, and though prepared for any emergency, they usually give those with a good record the benefit of the doubt. But a brutal policeman will club a colored woman of respectability, even when she does not intimate any resistance of arrest, far more quickly than a white man of known criminal tendencies.

But we are ourselves partly to blame. We do not protest often enough, or vigorously enough.

A great lesson is needed by the policemen of the South, and it should be taught—how to arrest a Negro so as to diminish rather than promote racial disturbance.

LAWLESSNESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

There is a certain sort of American who never tires of proclaiming in a loud and cacophonous voice that the United States is the biggest, the richest, the most powerful, the most highly civilized, etc., etc., etc., country in the world; since this sort of American's patriotism is expressed wholly in superlatives he might add that it is the most lawless.

Recent statistics show that the number of murders for each one hundred thousand of population is higher in the United States than in any other country. There is such a wide gap between the figures for the chief cities of Europe and of the United States that it makes comparison almost ridiculous.

The following tables show the number of murders per 100,000 inhabitants in principal European and American cities:

London	0.9
Berlin	2.0
Paris	3.5

That is, in London there was less than one murder committed for each one hundred thousand inhabitants; in Berlin two, in Paris three and one-half.

Compare the above figures with the following for three principal cities in the United States:

New York	7.1
Chicago	9.0
San Francisco	13.4

But, to be appalled, consider the rates in these less important cities:

New Orleans	24.
San Antonio	28.
Charleston	30.
Atlanta	33.
Savannah	48.
Memphis	68.

In London, less than one murder for each one hundred thousand inhabitants; in Memphis sixty-eight murders for each one hundred thousand inhabitants! On its face that looks like the difference between civilization and barbarism, and it comes very near being what it looks like on its face.

Of course, it will be cited that the greater rate shown by the Southern cities is due to the larger Negro population. Indirectly, the Negro is responsible for this; for if they were fewer in number, there would be less of them to be murdered.

The statistics do not state whether the lynchings in this country are included; at any rate, the lynching record of the United States multiplies, instead of adds to, its figures.

It is an unenviable distinction. The United States, the great example of democracy, yet the only civilized state where lynchings are a common practice, and the only spot on the entire globe where would be tolerated the burning alive of human beings.

EDUCATION. TEXAS

APR 3 - 1916

PRESIDENT TEXAS NEGRO LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE Replies to Colored Ministers Alliance.

Editor Houston Post.

I beg space in your great journal to discuss the letter appearing in your journal of March 20, signed by a committee of three, alleging to represent the International Colored Ministers Alliance of Houston.

The committee attempts to reply to an appeal of Prof. N. Q. Henderson, in which

he pleaded for the co-operation of all the leading men of the race in a work of safeguarding the boys and girls from degrading surroundings.

The gist of this appeal was entirely overlooked and the committee expended its force in contending that Henderson had charged them with dereliction in their duty in that they had not administered unto criminals recently hanged in our city.

This committee has not read Henderson's letter intelligently.

A most casual reading of Henderson's letter shows that he referred to the action of the ministers as an evidence that our people frown down on crime. He argued that if criminals of the race were tried in the courts and not by Judge Lynch that it would have a most wholesome effect in impressing the race as to their duty in dealing with the criminal element.

As a majority of this committee are strangers in these parts, I shall offer a bit of information that will be helpful. Had any of the members of the alliance sought information from men of the race who are doing constructive work for the betterment of the race, they would have known that Sheriff Hammond would have extended them every courtesy that was extended negro ministers in the past on similar occasions. The excuse offered is too flimsy. I would have you bear in mind that I am not censuring our ministers for not taking up time with unnatural criminals, and neither did Henderson criticize them. This is merely mentioned in order to let the truth be known.

I shall not seek to give further reasons that might have inspired the action of this committee, for there are too many good and worthy colored ministers of this city to say a word that in the least could be understood to refer to them, but I should like to say to the alliance that there is a great responsibility resting upon the shoulders of representatives of the race, and there is a great field of opportunity for good being done. Professor Henderson has opened one of these opportunities. Two years ago he offered to furnish 14 acres of ground and a suitable building for a delinquent farm school for our neglected boys, if the colored people of this city would undertake its upkeep. If this man can do this charitable act, what is the disposition of the Ministers Alliance? I trust it is not the same as it was two years ago. This offer of this location is still open. Suppose we lay aside personalities and seize the opportunity to help our neglected boys?



## CLARENCE COOLEY.

The above is the name of a Negro youth, who paid the death penalty here Wednesday for murdering three white men in cold blood, according to Cooley's confession.

His deeds were atrocious and he deserved the extent of the law, which he received. The white citizens of Houston, unlike those of other Southern communities relative to such crimes, again permitted the law to take its course.

This is the right thing to do and if the other cities and communities of the country would emulate Houston in this respect mob-rule will be a thing of the past.

But we began this article for another purpose.

Clarence Cooley, the perpetrator of three atrocious crimes, has been ushered into eternity and we hope he is "with Jesus."

But there are plenty of Clarence Cooleys roaming the streets daily awaiting an opportunity to carry out their hellish plans.

This unfortunate victim was an ex-convict, though practically a youth in years, being only 21 years old.

It is a lamentable fact that the penal institutions of most of the Southern states, and particularly Texas, are really incubators for hardening criminals, rather than reforming them.

The prison system's chief aim and ambition should be to better society by giving the prisoners all the chance possible to reform and become better citizens.

But when a convict is beaten up, kicked around, cursed, bullied and mistreated generally while an inmate of one of these penal "deformatories," it simply serves as a means to render him a meaner and more atrocious character, and upon leaving said institution he imagines that everybody is against him.

It is almost impossible for an ex-convict to secure employment of any nature and rather than starve he steals.

If he is approached while in the act of pilfering, kill or be killed is the first thing that enters his mind. As a result we have another murder and humanity is pronounced in the grip of evil.

Society (the human social fabric) is responsible for these conditions, and unless the prison systems are reformed and made modern, scientific and humane, hundreds, yea thousands of Clarence Cooleys will be produced annually.

The gallows and electric chairs will not stop these wicked crimes.

The individual citizen must be intelligently and symmetrically trained and then these heinous crimes will decrease.

The various crime incubators, which are allowed to operate by law, such as residential "beer joints," pool halls, etc., are some of the causes that assist to render our youths criminals.

Then, too, failure to attend school and receive an education is another great reason for these enormous crimes.

Statistics prove beyond a reasonable doubt that education lessens crime. We do not mean to say that all crimes are committed by illiterates, but the fact is that educated criminals form almost a negligible quantity.

In this respect Texas now has a compulsory education law and The Observer hopes it will be prosecuted vigorously against the idle and indolent scholastics of our race.

These various crime incubators, operated by men of other

color as well as men of our race, must be put out of commission. They are doing the race and society irreparable and irretrievable injury, morally, physically, financially and otherwise.

We must get at the bottom of these things and remedy conditions from the foundation up to the superstructure.

The Observer stands for an intelligent, well-trained and highly developed Christian citizenship and shall do our part to help the members of our race to improve their condition.

LEADER

Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Do We Want Lynch Law?

**P**UBLIC opinion can always be relied upon to speak in proper terms regarding "lynch law."

But the Pittsburg police department is giving a characteristic exhibition of its contempt for public opinion in the wholesale arrest of colored men in this city.

If this is not a form of lynch law, what is it?

Just because one colored man commits a murder the heads of the police bureau order a wholesale "roundup" of the race and throw scores of innocent men into prison cells.

They wouldn't dare to outrage white men in that manner.

But the colored man isn't supposed to have any friends, and when one of them commits a crime the Pittsburg police bureau immediately establishes a form of lynch law to cover up its own deficiencies.

The police have no right to drag innocent men to jail and lock them up, even if they are colored. Such high-handed procedure can have no other name than lynch law.

That lynch law should be resorted to by the police just when council is being asked to provide a bigger force seems peculiarly significant.

And if this is a mere political play, it is doubly outrageous against the public, and merits a general rebuke from the people.

## CONVICT WARDEN M'RAE FIRED BY COMMISSION

Alleged in Probe That His Flogging Caused Death of Negro.

Savannah, Ga., December 20.—The board of county commissioners today issued an order dismissing from further employ "for the good of the service," J. W. McRae, a convict superintendent. The order was issued following an investigation of three days into the death of James Youngblood, a negro convict who it was alleged, had been beaten until he died. McRae denied the charge and contended the negro died from congestion caused from exposure when he jumped into an open canal partly filled with water.

It is announced from Atlanta that the state board of prison commissioners will send a representative here to conduct another inquiry into the case.

## DISGUISES AS NEGRO TO SHOOT BANK TELLER

CURWENSVILLE, Pa.—A white man disguised as a Negro entered the Curwensville National Bank and startled the employees and several depositors by presenting two revolvers.

He made no demand for money, but it is believed his intention was robbery. Apparently he became "rattled" when C. S. Russell, president of the bank, moved toward him, and he shot and seriously wounded Harry Hoover, the paying teller. When he shot Mr. Hoover he had the other pistol levelled at Anthony Hall, the cashier.

When Mr. Hoover fell the stranger turned and fled to the street. The alarm was given quickly, and after a chase through the street, in which several shots were fired, Deputy Sheriff Chaplin seized a man who has been identified as D. O. Downing, a prominent merchant of Tyrone. Mr. Hoover was sent to a hospital, where it was said his wound was serious.

## POLICE INQUIRY NOW ORDERED

*Richmond Planet*  
9-2-16  
Mayor Ainslie Directs Chief to Report Why Colored Man Was Brutally Beaten By An Officer.

Chief of Police Werner was today directed by Mayor Ainslie officially to investigate the charges brought by W. H. Beveridge, of 507 West Clay street, that an officer at Ginter Park last Saturday night cruelly beat a Negro prisoner, continuing to use his heavy night stick after the Negro had been knocked down and was unable to get up. Major Werner will begin inquiry at once and report to the Mayor, who then will take such action as may appear necessary.

In referring the matter to the police chief, Mayor Ainslie gave him Mr. Beveridge's letter, which was published exclusively in The Evening Journal yesterday afternoon. While Mr. Beveridge does not name the policeman in his letter, the records of the police department indicate that Officer T. J. Maxey is the man who will have to answer to Chief Werner, Maxey having had an altercation in Ginter Park with a Negro—William Settles—late Saturday night and having wielded his club with such effect that the man had to be sent to the Virginia hospital. The officer, explaining, says he was attacked by the Negro and merely defended himself.

As was said today that citizens of Ginter Park probably would employ counsel to assist the city in an investigation. If a trial develops Commonwealth's Attorney Wise will be, ex-officio in charge of the prosecution and he would be assisted in an advisory capacity by the special attorney. Lists of witnesses who are said to have seen the beating administered by the policeman are being drawn up. One of the lists will be sent to the commonwealth's attorney.

Those who have inquired into the circumstances of the affair said this afternoon that the Negro was standing on the street when the police officer came by and demanded to know what was in a leather suit case carried by Settles. The Negro is said to have declined to open the satchel, declaring that it was his property and that the policeman was exceeding his rights and duties in ordering him to open it. A fight was then precipitated which resulted in a terrible beating for the Negro his injuries being so great that it was necessary to send him to the hospital.—Richmond (Va.) Evening Journal, Sept. 5.



# Crimes—1916

Augusta, Ga.

Chronicle

DEC 17 1915

## Meting Out Justice Regardless of Race.

Widespread comment is being created anent the decrees of justice as rendered by the courts of the South during the past year. Many notable cases have figured in the attention directed toward Dixie, but more recently the South Carolina case, in which a white man received a life sentence for killing a negro, caused more comment than had ever been attached to a similar case before, editorial and news items proclaiming a new era in court procedure.

Following this comes the indictment and trial on charge of murder, in which a white man in Ware County, Georgia, was the defendant, and a negro woman the victim. The white man, according to the evidence, went to the home of the negro woman, who was 59 years of age, and when she refused to go pick cotton for him, he killed her. The jury in Waycross was out just half an hour trying the case, and returned a verdict of guilty of murder, recommending, however, the mercy of the court. As a result the man obtained a life sentence.

There is no question but that the courts should deal impartially, and while it ushers in a condition that has, frankly, been to a certain extent, disregarded heretofore, it will have a wholesome effect in one way, and beyond doubt establish distinctively high standing for the courts of the entire country, furnishing an incentive and precedent upon which justice may be impartially dispensed everywhere.

One element of doubt as to the prudence of it clings around this action, but that should be no hindrance and can not influence the courts. This lies in the danger of the ignorant and ruthlessly criminal negroes arrogating to themselves an unwarranted degree of importance and tresspassing upon the rights of others as citizens. Evidences of this nature have been manifested, from time to time, on occasions where measures according them fair recognition were given. It is one of the unfortunate features of negro civilization. Where the progress has not been sufficient to acquaint them in detail with sociological and economic conditions, there is a tendency to over-ride decency, law and order. Lessons of convincing character have failed to impress this fact upon that class of negroes who have this tendency.

The courts deserve credit and commendation for carrying out the decrees of justice as warranted by the evidence, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the negro race, as a whole, will resolve itself into one body when it comes to observing the laws of the state and nation, determined to obey its mandates and not go off after false gods because the courts

made up, mainly of white men, have thrown the strong arm of the law out in their behalf with more vigor than ever before.

The actions of the courts of Georgia and South Carolina are not to be construed as indicative of more consideration for the negro than has heretofore been extended him, for that has not altogether been lacking in the past; unquestionably all consideration justified under the circumstances having been apportioned to the race in most instances of record. Rather are the decrees of the courts an indication that justice, law and order, among high and low, rich and poor, is to be demanded, enforced and imposed.

## HARMING A WHOLE STATE.

We come back for the hundredth time, or more, to the proposition that Georgia has got to take some far-reaching and effective step to suppress the pistol and the dirk.

It makes no difference that most of those killed in the recent affair, so widely reported—to the detriment of the state—were negroes, and that the offense was, generally speaking, committed by negroes, on negroes.

Our reputation abroad as to crime, is not based upon race or condition; it is fixed by numbers. If there are ten murders, a dozen assaults to murder and a score of cutting scrapes in Atlanta or any other southern community, within a given time, it makes no difference if every one of those engaged was an ignorant and brutal negro, our neighbors north and east and west would charge us, as a civilized community, with the commission of just so many crimes of violence.

The community as a whole must pay the penalty of our inadequate laws, or the failure to enforce them in full measure, after they are enacted.

The man who carries secreted about his person a pistol or a proscribed weapon of any sort, it matters not whether he be white or colored, informed or ignorant, is just as much a violator of the law as one who filches a pocketbook or forges a check.

We have got to protect ourselves, first in the matter of life itself and the security of society, and next in the good name and reputation we have the right to bear away from home.

Just how far we may have to go to accomplish this it is difficult to say, but whatever be the extent we should go the limit in suppressing crimes of violence, as well as other violations of the law, regardless of race or condition. It is equally important to us to prevent bloodshed and murder in a negro crap game as it is to safeguard the lives of our best citizens as they go about their business upon the city streets. For, if we do not do the one we cannot expect to do the other; and just a little bit away from home there is practically no distinction made between the two.

There is a problem here, a deep and serious problem, for Georgia's lawmakers. Until they solve it there will be no solution. Attempts have been made, but there has been nothing yet to reach it. The surface only has been scraped; the subsoil has not been touched.

And yet, notwithstanding this, conditions might be far better than they now are, if local authorities, under present laws, would take matters a little more into their own hands and, as far as possible, purge the community of the pistol-toter, the bully and the thug.

We commend this suggestion to our own police authorities, and to those of every city and community in the state, and then to the general assembly itself which must, after all, hold up the hands of those charged with law enforcement and make it possible for them to do their duty boldly, fearlessly and effectively.

## INTER OCEAN

Chicago, Ill.

## DAMPER ON GAMBLING IN THE 2D WARD NOW

## Curb Follows the Exposure of Vicious Conditions by The Daily News.

A damper has been put on the gambling which in the 2d ward by The Daily News exposures of political conditions in that section of the city, according to a man who visited the places this week.

"The members of the syndicate who were so conspicuous on the streets, scrutinizing everybody who passed their doors and ordering the crowd to keep moving, have got under cover," he said. "Such places as are running are doing so quietly and there seems doubt whether the police will continue to let everything run wide open or will be forced by the state's attorney to make some pretense of enforcing the law."

## Explanation by DePriest.

Ald. Oscar DePriest, who was reported to have appeared before Judge Barasa with "Sport" McFarland when the latter was arrested for running a game at 3512 South State street, to-day explained the incident as follows:

"In common with other aldermen on the occasion of the inauguration of Judge Barasa at the 35th street station, I visited the courtroom of Judge Barasa to extend my congratulations. If McFarland's case was on the call that day I did not know it."

Indorse The Daily News Series.

Many reputable leaders of the colored people in Chicago and persons interested in their welfare have written to The Daily News expressing their appreciation of the series of articles.

"I wish to express my appreciation for the helpful articles on the political, social and economic conditions of the Chicago Negro," wrote Walter B. Anderson, 3512 South State street. "If the other American newspapers would be half as fast I feel sure we would be greatly helped and benefited."

"Words are inadequate to express my appreciation of the series of articles published in regard to my people and the wonderful progress they are making in Chicago," wrote E. L. Gillespie, superintendent of the Public Life Insurance company and Royal Investment company, 3502 South State street. "I have lived in Chicago twenty-five years and never before had the pleasure of reading a series of articles which dealt so fairly with my people."

"I have been reading the articles on the Negro in Chicago with that deep concern and interest to which they are entitled," said Attorney George W. Ellis, fellow of the Royal Geographic society and a writer of note, 3000 South State street. "It would be difficult to praise too highly the spirit and scientific clarity brought to these contributions."

## Revelation to White and Black.

"May I express the extreme pleasure I have in the Negro articles in The Daily News?" wrote Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley, head resident of Frederick Douglass Center, 3032 South Wabash avenue, and a pioneer among the white workers for the betterment of the colored race. "Each one is an excellent summary of the special topic in hand and the series is a revelation to both white and colored readers. Yours in sincere congratulations and much gratification."

"I have been reading with interest the articles on Negroes in Chicago and wish to extend my thanks for the services performed," wrote Attorney Robert McMurdy, Chicago Title and Trust building. "Excuse me for expressing further pleasure as to the articles on the Negro in The Daily News," wrote the Rev. Duncan C. Milner, 4332 North Hermitage avenue. "They are along the right line and will do good."

"I have just finished reading the concluding articles of a series appearing in your valuable paper on the economical and social condition of the Negro in Chicago," wrote William H. Terrell, 503 East 31st place. "We have scrutinized them carefully and have concluded that they are wholesome and profitable, on the whole. As a subscriber to your paper and a citizen of this commonwealth, I wish to thank you for them."

## Informative and Helpful.

"The public surely is indebted to The Daily News for the very valuable information given us," wrote A. L. Weaver, a postal clerk, 4234 Evans avenue. "These articles were most helpful, and who knows the good that will result?"

"I concur with the sentiments of thousands with whom I have come in contact within the last two weeks in saying you have been fair in dealing with the colored situation in Chicago," wrote M. T. Bailey, 3638 South State street. "The articles were beneficial not only to the negro race but to the entire community."



# Angry Citizens Complain of Alleged Brutality of Deputy Sheriff G. Wilson

Two Negro Women Re-  
ported Badly Beaten  
Tiny Baby Injured and  
Infant's Life Endanger-  
ed

bad and painful.

Baby injured.

"When the deputy sheriff struck, Nellie Finch, the nurse for my baby, she was knocked away from the baby carriage, which, without a restraining hand, started rolling down the inclined sidewalk. Fortunately the baby was not facing straight down the walk, and it ran into an obstruction and stopped without turning over. The baby is but seven months old, and had the baby carriage turned over on her it would have killed her certainly. The negro woman in care of the baby of Herman Strauss got excited during the melee and in her fright dropped her charge, the baby still showing the marks on its little face.

"The noise and screams of the negro women attracted some white women of the neighborhood to the scene. When the deputy sheriff saw them coming, he jumped into his buggy and disappeared. When I reached home about 6:30 o'clock the incident had passed but the mothers of these babies as well as the other women in the vicinity, still were nervous and frightened. What might have occurred unstrung them more than what actually did occur."

Tells of Telephoning.

Both Mr. Lyon and Mr. Ducros corroborated much of Mr. Gaither's statement and went into details of certain features he did not touch. Mr. Gaither added that Mrs. Gaither immediately telephoned the sheriff's department, making report of the accusations of the deputy and asking that some official investigation be made. He said that Mrs. Gaither reported to him of being treated gruffly over the out a signed letter in which he expressed indignation over what he stated had occurred on Clayton street near Holcombe street. Later in the afternoon, Mr. Ducros, Mr. Gaither and Mr. Lyon visited The Advertiser office, by invitation, and went into details concerning the incident.

Father's Statement.

Mr. Gaither told of the incident as follows:

"Last Wednesday afternoon, about 6 o'clock Deputy Sheriff G. Wilson went to my home, during my absence with a tax notice for the negro nurse who was around the corner with the baby in the baby carriage. The officer was told where the negro was. Short-combe street and Clayton street, and after he returned to the house and was viewed by quite a number of our citizens. I therefore write so that you can publish this statement and call to the attention of all of our people here that something ought to be done, to caring for a white baby, and demand-preclude the possibility of anything of Nellie Finch if that is her name of this nature again taking place. The woman told him if he had a tax notice for her it should be left at the house.

"The officer struck the woman in several negro women at the above mentioned place on Wednesday evening. What led up to his beating up two of these women, first with a stick and the officer he had no right to beat them with the butt of his revolver, so Nellie Finch in that manner, and he has to require the services of physicians turned on her. He beat her so severely that she is confined to her bed, though from conflicting reports, Dr. Montgomery, I believe, attended. It appears it was a trivial matter of the injured women, and is quoted as saying the injuries were exceedingly

Wants Babies Protected.

"The point I and all other citizens should be interested in, is the fact that a supposedly enforcer of the law and protector of the people of this county, should display such lack of ordinary judgment as to attack nurses with white babies in their care, without first seeing that these babies were placed in a safe place. The results of this disgraceful occurrence was the injuring of one child, by the overturning of the carriage in the melee, and the cutting of another child's head through the attempts of the other nurse to escape with the child and falling down on top of it.

"Now, then, if even little children in the care of their nurses are not safe from injury while on the streets; from the attack, of would-be enforcers of the law, what are we going to do about it

"Yours truly,  
"ROBERT DUCROS"

COLE BLEASE OPENS  
"COME-BACK" FIGHT

Is Making Determined Fight  
for Gubernatorial Honors  
in South Carolina—Other  
News of State. 6-11-16

Columbia, S. C., June 10.—(Special).—Members of the South Carolina delegation to the national democratic convention will leave tomorrow afternoon for St. Louis, arriving at democratic headquarters Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The delegation will go instructed for both Wilson and Marshall. South Carolina will have a representation of 22. Instead of the "big four" delegates-at-large the state will this year send eight, each to cast one-half a vote. The eight are: John Gary Evans, state chairman and former governor of South Carolina; Governor Richard L. Manning, United States Senator; Tillman and Smith, John G. Clinkscale, professor in Wofford college; Lang D. Jennings, and W. P. Pollock, effective opponents of Cole L. Blease in the United States senatorial campaign of 1914; and Mayor Hyde, of Charleston.

Campaign to Open.

The "county to county" statewide campaign in South Carolina, to be participated in by all candidates for state offices, will be opened in Spartanburg June 20. It will be of nine weeks' duration, five counties being visited each week. The tour will conclude August 26, and the primary election will be held the following Tuesday.

Interest in the campaign this year will be centered largely in the gubernatorial race. Five candidates have announced for this office. Cole L. Blease will make a determined fight to "come back," and has already opened his campaign. Governor Manning has also gotten his campaign under way, having toured Spartanburg county last week, and visited other sections recently. Lines will apparently be clearly drawn between Bleaseism and anti-Bleaseism as embodied in Manning and Blease with the other three candidates hopelessly lost in the breach. Robert A. Cooper needed but a few hundred votes two years ago to have eliminated the present governor from the second race. In addition to the second term precedent, which will prove a mighty factor with the Manning forces will be

the repugnance with which the third term idea will be greeted, this being sought by former Governor Blease. John T. Duncan, who "has the habit" of running, received fewer than 1,000 votes out of a total of 132,000 two years ago. J. M. DesChamps, who is making his initial appearance in South Carolina politics and who is spoken of as the "author and lecturer" candidate, has a platform of well defined ideas, but his candidacy is calculated to create little apprehension on the part of any opponents.

Determined Fight.

Will Bethune, a negro, convicted of the killing of G. B. Mims, a white man, in Clarendon county February 21, 1909, was granted a new trial this week, the opinion having been written by Eugene B. Gary, chief justice of the state supreme court. Bethune has been under sentence of death since conviction and was to have been electrocuted this month. The reversal of the circuit court was incident to the presentation of an affidavit in which the pre-trial testimony of a state witness is alleged to have been contradictory to that given at the trial.

After his conviction in June, 1909, Bethune's sentence was reprieved and a jury tried him for insanity, when he was adjudged sane. Thereafter five ineffective appeals were made to the state supreme court, and one to the United States court.

In January, 1912, it was contended in appeal that the law providing electrocution was ex post facto and therefore unconstitutional as the mode of punishment prescribed was hanging at the time of conviction. On this ground Bethune appealed to the federal supreme court. The appeal was dismissed May 17, 1915. Since that time sentence has been reprieved several times to await decision by the state supreme court.

According to the evidence adduced at the trial, Bethune had purloined a horse and buggy belonging to G. B. Mims and was riding with two negro girls along the country road when accosted by the owner of the horse and buggy. It is alleged that Bethune then struck Mr. Mims over the head with a blunt instrument and shot him through the head. Excitement in Clarendon county was so intense that Governor Ansell had the negro brought to the state penitentiary for protection.

New College Head.

D. W. Daniel, head of the English department at Clemson college, was made president of Columbia college, a Methodist school for girls, this week. W. W. Daniel, the retiring president, having resigned because of failing health. The president-elect is a nephew of his predecessor.

Dr. W. W. Daniel had been president of the institution sixteen years and had been a potent factor in establishing the school upon a progressive development. From a student body of 90 he has seen the school enlarged until the enrollment this year was near 300. He has also been instrumental in providing funds for the two new plants which have been constructed during his administration, one having been wholly destroyed by fire immediately upon its completion.

The new president is a graduate of Wofford college and has done much postgraduate work at Vanderbilt and Chicago universities. He is a platform lecturer of much distinction, and has done considerable chautauqua work.

Henry Pinckney Northrop, Roman Catholic bishop of the See of Charleston, died this week after an episcopacy lasting since January 27, 1883. He was the fourth bishop in South Carolina since 1820, when the See was established. He was born in Charleston May 5, 1842.

Bishop Northrop was ordained a Roman Catholic priest in 1865, and for a year was assistant at the Church of the Nativity in New York. In 1866 he became assistant pastor of St. Joseph's church in Charleston, where he

remained two years. He then became a missionary priest in North Carolina, at New Bern, returning to Charleston in 1872 as assistant pastor of the pro-cathedral. He was consecrated in January, 1882, and was transferred from the Vicariate apostolic of North Carolina by a papal brief to the See of Charleston in January, 1883, following the death of Bishop Lynch.

The pro-cathedral and episcopal residence in Charleston were destroyed by the earthquake of August 31, 1886.

Fourth Estate on Trip.

An unusually instructive and well attended meeting of the State Press association was held in York this week, the sessions beginning Wednesday night and concluding with an excursion to North Carolina today. The chief address was made last night by Dr. Talcott Williams, director of the School of Journalism of Columbia university, New York. The opening address Wednesday night was by J. C. McAuliffe, business manager of The Augusta Chronicle, and president of the Georgia Weekly Press association. Numerous other brief speeches were heard from members of the South Carolina newspaper fraternity, and an automobile trip was made to King's memorial battlefield Thursday, where an oration was delivered by Rion McKissick, editor of The Greenville News.

THE FINAL STEP.

Atlanta police court figures for Christmas are encouraging. Arrests this year growing out of the use of intoxicants were only 28 as compared with 83 a year ago. The new prohibition laws have evidently accomplished much; unhampered by federal assistance to the liquor traffic, they could do more.

Theoretically, under Georgia's prohibition laws today, there should not be a single police court case where drunkenness figured; practically, there would not be if the Georgia laws were untrammelled in their operation.

To one who visited the express office a day or two before Christmas, and saw the men and women, hundreds of them standing like on the bread line, waiting their turn for their monthly allotment, it must be surprising that Christmas whisky cases in recorder's court were so few.

If they can be gotten down to 28 with the liquor floodgates from the outside wide open, assuredly they can be wholly eliminated when the gates are closed—as they surely will be.

That final step is up to congress. When it closes the mails to liquor solicitation and the lanes of interstate commerce to liquor shipment, the good work will have been done.

Georgia waits the day. Her laws, now nullified by federal partnership with the liquor traffic, will then be enforced and obeyed.



OUR DOMESTIC KILLINGS

**I**T MIGHT INTEREST AN INVESTIGATOR in psychosis to determine, if possible, what effect, if any, the military killing now rampant in Europe has upon the non-military killing to be observed in our country. Certainly the homicide-rate for 1914 was "distinctly worse than the average for the preceding ten years, being 8.6 per 100,000 inhabitants as against 7.9 for that period." Memphis, as in some former years, figures highest among the many of its people claim that negro crime is largely responsible for this unsavory showing, and the white citizens should not be made to bear the odium of it. These and other figures of an alarming import are to be found in Frederick L. Hoffman's annual analysis of American homicide statistics appearing in the New York insurance weekly, *The Spectator*. The outstanding fact shown by it, declares the New York *Evening Post*, is that "for the thirty American cities whose joint homicide-rate is given for the past thirty years, the third decade of the period makes a far worse showing than either of the two preceding." For 1905-14, the average annual homicide-rate was 8.1 per 100,000 inhabitants, as against 5.0 for 1895-1904 and 4.8 for 1885-94. *The Post* continues:

"For the separate cities the showing is in some respects startling: the most striking feature of the whole being that the rate for Memphis for the decade 1904-13 was 63.7 per 100,000—eight times as high as that of the whole group of cities, and twice as high as that of its next competitor in badness, namely, Charleston. The tremendous preeminence of the Southern cities is usually—and doubtless correctly—scribed in large part to disorder among the negro population; but how inadequate this explanation is may be judged from one circumstance. We note that Baltimore had a homicide-rate in the decade 1904-13 of only 4.6—while Boston had 4.8, Manhattan and the Bronx 6.1, Cleveland the same, and Chicago 9.3—in spite of the very large colored population of the Maryland city. The way in which the city is governed and the laws of the State enforced has fully as much to do with the matter as the composition of the population."

The largest percentage of those killed were shot, 60.6 per cent. of the total having died of firearms wounds and 15.1 per cent. having been killed by cutting or piercing instruments.

The Memphis *News-Scimitar* declares that its records include a considerable number of persons who are wounded in the nearby sections and brought for treatment to Memphis hospitals where they succumb. But it adds:

"Unpleasant as it may be to face the fact, however, it remains true that personal violence is abnormally common in Memphis and Shelby counties. The sooner this fact is squarely faced, and the sooner proper steps are taken to remedy conditions, the better it will be for the community."

"An aroused public consciousness, which will demand thorough official action in each homicide case, and which will make it possible to secure juries which will provide proper penalties when the guilt of the accused is clear, is one of the most important requirements. We can not have this if we try to deny the facts to ourselves."

# GEORGIA'S DEFAMERS ANSWERED BY JUDGE WHO SENTENCED BOY

Editor Constitution: I have read with a great deal of interest your editorial of March 20, defending the state of Georgia against the assault made by The Cincinnati Enquirer and Washington Post, in which they condemn the sentence passed by myself, as judge of the city court of Floyd county, upon certain boys who were convicted in my court and sentenced to the state reformatory.

I endorse your position thoroughly that these two papers were only alert to find something sensational to criticize Georgia, and not for the purpose of advancing any idea for the betterment of our boys. Had they taken the trouble to make an investigation of the facts in the case they could not have made such a statement, unless they are void of principle and have no regard for the truth.

I wish, inasmuch as you have taken the matter in hand, to place you in position of the facts in the case. For some time past there has been an organized band of small boys, ranging in age from 10 to 16 years, working systematically, pilfering and burglarizing stores in this city, among them these two, who were convicted, of two or three different offenses, of larceny from the house and burglary. At the instance of their parents, I placed them in charge of the probation officer, with the privilege that they might send them to Alabama, to remain with their grandmother, thinking, perhaps, that by changing associates they might reform. They were there only two weeks when they committed a like offense and their grandmother returned them immediately to their parents here. They were here only two or three weeks when they were again caught in the act of larceny from the house and burglary, to which they pleaded guilty. Thereupon, after advising with their parents, I decided to send them to the state reformatory, they concurring in my opinion that that was the best disposition to make of the boys, admitting that they were incorrigible.

If the state reformatory is conducted upon the plan which the law provides I am sure that the proper thing to do was to place them there. I have never made an investigation as to how the reformatory is conducted, but the various visiting committees, authorized by the state, report that it is conducted in the manner prescribed by law.

I give you these facts that you may be better able to reply to any assault made in future by The Enquirer, Post or any other paper that may see fit to criticize Georgia in this matter.

Very truly, your friend,  
W. J. NUNNALLY,  
Judge City Court of Floyd County,  
Rome, Ga., March 20.

## WANTS NEGROES TREATED BETTER

JUDGE ADAMS WRITES STRONG  
ARTICLE IN DAILY PAPER

*Savannah Tribune*  
**Against Illegal Arrests**  
12-2-16

Says There Should Not be One Law  
For Whites and One for Negroes

In a letter to the editor of the Morning News last Sunday, Judge Samuel B. Adams denounced in a very pointed and fair-minded article the treatment which Negroes have been receiving here at the hands of the police department. He condemns in no uncertain words the wholesale arrests of Negroes which recently occurred here when they were waiting at the Union station to be transported North, stating that their arrest and incarceration were wholly without justification or excuse, in law or in right. He says that had the police authorities taken such advantage of white men, the expressions of indignation would have been general and pronounced, and these expressions would have been reflected in the public prints.

As to the frequent severe treatment which police officers accord Negro prisoners, the Judge speaks out in words of the strongest condemnation. He says, in reference to a petition that was presented to the City Council by a committee of representative Negroes, asking for an investigation into the recent wholesale arrests, that this body should give earnest heed to their petition, and ought to take a course that is calculated to discourage the recurrence of the wrong.

Judge Adams' letter is here given: Editor of the Morning News:

"Ever since its occurrence I have felt impelled to give some public expression of my condemnation of the course of the police force in the recent arrest at the Union Station of a large number of unoffending Negroes, solely because they intended to go to another state in pursuit of work. They were not charged with any crime; they were not guilty of any offense. No warrant had been sworn out. Their arrest and incarceration were wholly without justification or excuse, in law or in right. In the number, as I learn reliably, were some respectable persons of color who did not even contemplate leaving the city, but happened to be corralled in the crowd. The victims of these unlawful arrests were detained at the police barracks all night. It is true that the Recorder promptly discharged them without hearing from them and condemned their arrest. A judicial officer with any regard for his oath of office

could have done no less than this:

"The officers arresting and the officers directing the arrest were all of them guilty of a crime themselves, that is known as 'false imprisonment', which is defined by our penal code as 'a violation of the personal liberty of a person, and consists in confinement or detention of such person without sufficient legal authority'.

"These men had a perfect right to go, singly or collectively, by the public trains to another state, and their arrest was a clear gross violation of their constitutional rights. It is difficult to understand how such a palpable and flagrant violation of law could occur in a law-abiding community, and by the act of men supposed to be guardians of the law.

"Had their skins been white, the expressions of indignation would have been general and pronounced, and these expressions would have been reflected in the public prints. As it is, the matter seems to have attracted no special attention. I perceive that some representative members of the race have called the attention of the City Council to the matter. Council ought to give earnest heed to their petition, and ought to take a course that is calculated to discourage the recurrence of the wrong.

"I fear, Mr. Editor, that not infrequently Negroes have just cause of complaint against police officers, that they are sometimes arrested without sufficient cause, and sometimes, when under arrest, treated with unnecessary severity. I do not mean to say that any large number of the force thus treats Negroes, but I nevertheless believe that the occurrence suggested are not rare. The fact is that the respectable members of the race not infrequently complain of their treatment by the police and give such treatment as a reason why Negroes feel like leaving Savannah.

"We certainly ought to treat the members of this race with entire justice and fairness. We ought not to have one law for the white man and another law for the Negro. Their legal and constitutional rights ought to be fully recognized. We desire the Negro to remain with us. We need their labor. We ought to encourage and help them. Tactics like those alluded to will not increase their disposition to remain in Savannah. We can talk as we may of the rigors of northern climate and of the trade and industrial boycotts to which the Negroes are subjected to in



other sections. But, after all, a fundamental requirement by the members of every race is that their constitutional rights, particularly those appertaining to their personal liberty, be properly protected. We will not do them or ourselves any good by disregarding those rights, and we will not exhibit either racial or individual superiority by acts of injustice and oppression.

Sam'l. B. Adams

## AMERICA LEADS IN RECORD OF HOMICIDES

Past Decade Shows Large Increase in Mortality from Homicidal Death.

### EXPERIENCE OF THIRTY CITIES

*The New York Age*  
F. L. Hoffman, Insurance Statistician, Shows that Murder Rate Has Reached the Alarming Proportion of 8.1 Per 100,000 of Population During Ten Years Ending 1914—Highest in South.

Frederick L. Hoffman writing in *The Spectator*, a leading insurance paper, writes as follows concerning the alarming increase in the number of murders in the United States:

It is an accepted principle of insurance law "that the insured is under an implied obligation to do nothing to wrongly accelerate the maturity of the policy." The general homicide problem in life insurance, however, rests rather upon the concept that society is in duty bound to leave nothing undone to protect the adequate security of the individual person, in conformity to the common-law doctrine of the liberty of the subject. In consequence, however, of our national indifference to the very considerable annual loss of life by murder throughout the nation is aroused and the insurance companies often suffer serious losses, the prevention of which lies largely outside of their field of operation and control.

The approximate annual number of persons murdered in the United States at the present time may be conservatively placed at eight thousand. On account of a generally inadequate coroner's system and indifference on the part of many local boards of health to insist upon thoroughness and completeness in death certification, there are reasons for believing that the actual number of officially recorded homicidal deaths for the registration area is below the truth. There are other reasons for believing that improved methods of death certification, and more conscientious and thorough-going coroners in years the records do not include all of the cities under review.

homicide mortality rate of American cities and the country at large.

### Indifference to Homicide Problem.

There is at present a lamentable indifference to the moral and social aspects of the homicide problem in America, best illustrated by the statement that the murder frequency rate of thirty American cities, for which the returns are reasonably trustworthy, has increased from 4.8 per 100,000 of population during 1885-1894 to 8.1 during the ten years ending with 1914. With the exception of 1907 and 1913, the homicide rate of thirty American cities during 1914 was the highest on record during the last thirty years. The very slight decline of 0.1 per 100,000 of population last year cannot be considered of practical significance. The rate remains alarmingly high and suggestive of a thoroughly unsatisfactory state of affairs regarding the security of the person against deeds of violence in the worst possible form.

The subject is of considerable interest and importance to life insurance companies, who are often called upon to pay claims on the lives of innocent victims of murder because of a deplorable state of affairs, which can neither be justified nor explained away. It is of the utmost urgency that the true seriousness, and moral as well as economic significance of the murder problem in America, should be realized to the fullest extent. Assuming that the recorded murder death rate for the registration area during the last decade can be safely applied to the country at large, there has been a deliberate sacrifice of more than fifty thousand human lives, and in all probability the actual loss was from five to ten per cent. greater, since there are at present no trustworthy returns for the rural South.

### The Need of Immediate Action.

Indifference to murder in any form must ultimately injuriously affect the entire population. Murder is murder, whether the life destroyed is that of a white person or a person of color, or whether of a native born or a foreigner. The outlook for an improvement is hopeless unless the public consciousness is aroused and determined effort is made to punish promptly and in the most drastic and effective manner those who are the worst offenders against society, in response to a clearer recognition of the moral iniquity of murder in any and every form and its most severe consequences abundantly shown by the history of assassination, and attempts at the murder of persons in conspicuous positions, no life, from the highest to the lowest, is safe under existing conditions of public administration and the lax administration of justice.

Table II exhibits the homicide rate of American cities during the period 1885-1914, but unfortunately for the earlier years the records do not include all of the cities under review.

### Serious Problem for the United States

The solution of the homicide problem in America, so far as it admits of a solution at all, does not lie in the laboratory study and treatment of crime, or in extensive scientific statistical investigations, but in an aroused public appreciation of the fact that all murders are crimes of supreme importance concerning the individual, society and the State, and that for the adequate protection of public security the punishment should be proportionate to the wrong. The reasons for justification and excuse should be reduced to a minimum. Homicide, even in self-defense, should require to be proven with absolute certainty; homicide from superior duty or over-ruling necessity should be admitted in only very extreme cases; homicide by misadventure and negligence should be punished adequately; riotous homicide particularly should be drastically dealt with, and the plea of insanity should be accepted only upon the basis of absolute incontrovertible evidence. The irrationality of the lunatic is fundamentally different from the irrational actions or anti-social conduct of the otherwise perfectly sane. Too much latitude in the acceptance of pleas of insanity merely encourage murder and burden society with needless expense of repeated trials. At the present time the chances, as a rule, are in favor of the criminal and against society. The public attitude on capital punishment is merely another indication of apathy and indifference to the real issue at stake. Unless there is complete change in public opinion regarding homicide and its punishment, there are no reasons for anticipating a material reduction in the at present enormous loss and criminal waste of human life in this country. Our murder death rate (for, of course, the statistics used refer only to the recorded deaths from homicide and not to judicial convictions) for the registration area for the period 1909-1913 was 6.4 per 100,000 of population. The rate for England and Wales (1904-1913) was 0.8; for Russia (1904-1913), 2.0; for Australia (1910-1913), 1.9; and finally, for Italy (1908-1912), 3.6. In other words, the number of murders in the United States at the present time, proportionate to population, is about 100 homicides for every thirteen committed in England and Wales, thirty in Australia, thirty-one in Russia and fifty-six in Italy. Of course, all statistics of this kind are subject to an erroneous interpretation and they can only be relied upon as approximately correct. It is, however, extremely significant that in a new country like Australia, with conditions not so very different from those which prevail in the United States, the proportionate mortality from homicide should be only about one-third of what it is in the United States. After making every reasonable allowance for errors and deficiencies in death registration, death certification, etc., it admits of no argument that among the civilized countries of the world the United States stands to-day in deplorable contrast as regards the

security of the person against the risk of homicidal death.

## GOVERNOR AROUSED BY WAVE OF CRIME

Urges Jefferson County Solicitor to Redouble Efforts to Run Down Assassins of Birmingham

*Consolidation*  
6-22-14  
Declaring the fact that four men can be assassinated in the State's largest city within a period of four months and that the authorities are baffled in bringing the assassins to justice is a challenge to civilization and a reflection upon the capacity to enforce the laws, Governor O'Neal yesterday suggested to Solicitor H. P. Heflin of Birmingham, that a special coroner's jury be formed to investigate conditions in Jefferson County.

"It occurs to me that the best method of securing results would be to adopt the plan which was used so successfully in the investigation of the Lewisburg assassinations, that is, the selection by the coroner of a jury of strong and able men with some capacity for detecting crime and that the inquest continue until every known method of investigation is exhausted, with the hope that some clue be discovered and the criminals brought to justice. I would be glad to have any suggestions you may think proper to make in the matter, as I feel it incumbent upon me as Governor of Alabama to use all the power at my command to aid the authorities in the enforcement of the law," said the Governor in his letter to the Solicitor.

"I am convinced that unless we adopt some plan, the investigation by the police will prove unavailing and ineffective," concludes the letter of the Governor.

In a letter to Frank P. Glass, editor of *The Birmingham News*, Governor O'Neal suggests the reorganization of a Law and Order League in Birmingham which could retain special counsel for the prosecution of the criminals and could aid in the investigation of the crime reign. The Governor suggests this method to Mr. Glass because of the fact that the State is at present unable to employ special counsel for such conditions.

"The conditions which exist in Birmingham accentuate the importance of vesting in the Governor the power to employ special counsel as well as special investigators. The Solicitor, too, should be clothed with ampler powers and with a fund at his command to be used in the detection of crime," declares the Governor in the letter to Mr. Glass.

Philadelphia Inquirer

## 800 NEGRO CONVICTS MAROONED BY FLOOD

Eastern Arkansas Threatened by Worst Conditions in 25 Years

Sudden Drop to Freezing Increases Distress—Many Families Need Food—Levees Break Down

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 1.—With Newport flooded and the McClelland levee broken, today's developments added to the seriousness of the Arkansas flood situation. Eight hundred negro convicts, marooned at the Cummins State farm, remain helpless, although a steamer was chartered to remove them to a place of safety.

Residents in the area of Eastern Arkansas are threatened by the worst flood in twenty-five years. Cotton Plant, Conway, Watson, Lewisville, Pine Bluff, Dumas Lake Village and Arkansas City people cast anxious eyes at their levees, fearing they would be unable to withstand the tremendous pressure of flood water.

Refugees from the small and poorly protected points are flocking to the larger cities near the inundated area. Train and wire service in the affected district is impaired.

Between 300 and 400 persons, men, women and children on a levee at Archard Ferry, across the Arkansas River from Redfield, were rescued today, according to a telephone message from Redfield.

A sudden drop of the temperature to below freezing caused further distress last night and today to sufferers in the sections inundated. Clearing skies with a high pressure extending over all the State indicated a temporary cessation at least of the downpours that have been steady for almost a week.

In the wake of the Arkansas flood today came cries of distress from scores of families near Fort Smith. A committee of business men of that place was appointed by Mayor Reid to devise plans of relief. Clothing, food and medical attention are needed by many who have sought refuge in the larger towns.

Supplies for twenty families and 500 head of stock are needed at Watson, according to D. C. Welty, agricultural commissioner of the Iron Mountain Railroad. Watson is threatened with complete destruction, Mr. Welty says, if the Arkansas River levees between Pendleton and Red Fork give way.



# POLICE INSULTS SCHOOL TEACHER

Chicago Defender

3/14/16

**Respectable Members of the Race Leaving South  
Because of Unjust and Inhuman Treatment—  
Judges Unfair in Administering Justice**

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 10.—Miss Alberta White, daughter of "Squire" White, one of the leading lawyers in the city, was greatly humiliated last week when a red-nosed Irish officer arrested Miss White for no cause whatever. She is a school teacher in the Eleventh Street school, regarded by the principal and Board of Education as one of the best teachers in the state. Being regarded as a perfect disciplinarian, she was told by the principal to go to the corner where the post office is located and watch the boys as they came from school. There had been a great deal of snow to fall and the earth was covered with snow. Boy-like, the children would throw snowballs.

There had been complaints at the school and at the police station. She was doing her duty in stopping white boys who had been throwing snowballs. It was then that the big red Irish copper, with no sense of decency or propriety, desiring to show his authority and picking a woman and educator to do so, ran up to Miss White and ordered her to move on. Having the authority of the state to do her duty, she paid no attention to the white brute. She informed him that she would not move; that it was her duty as a teacher in the public schools. An argument ensued, and the officer became so unmanly and unbearable that a postman who knew Miss White came to her rescue. More members of the race came up and indignantly resented the officer's actions. Miss White was taken to jail and later brought before Sergeant Woodard. In order to be mean and contemptible, several persons who had property were refused as bondsmen. This made more trouble and race men did not hesitate to make it known how unjust the officer was in settling the matter. It was such an outrage that the matter reached the ears of the leading people of the city who claim now that the officer and the sergeant must suffer for barbarous acts.

Attorney White, Miss White's brother, has the matter in hand. He has spent several days in preparing a case against Officer Harris, who insulted and arrested his sister, and Sergeant Woodard, who refused several of the race to go on his sister's bond. Many of the respectable white people have heard of the case and one leading banker says that such cases are the kind that are causing the best of the race to leave Chattanooga and go North and West where they are treated with more respect and courtesy. It has startled the city when it was learned

that the officer called Miss White names, and said you d— nigger, I'll beat your brains out. Miss White remonstrated and he pulled her around as though she was unhuman. When the wagon came, the Irishman strutted around like a peacock as though he had caught a murderer. "Jump in that wagon, and be dam," said he who is supposed to treat all women at least decently. And this is the kind of men who have charge of the police force in America and are yelling for Home Rule at Ireland. Just because Miss White did her duty in stopping white boys from throwing snowballs—a rule laid down by the school board, was the cause of this brute roughly handling a woman of character and reputation. Every effort will be made to make him pay for his actions toward Miss White.

## POLICE UPHELD IN ILLEGAL ARRESTS

INVESTIGATION BEFORE POLICE  
COMMITTEE SHOWS

*Savannah Tribune*  
**Mayor Defends Police**

12-9-16  
Committee of Negroes With L. E.  
Williams Spokesman Bares  
Complaints

A committee from the Negro Business League which filed a protest to the city council recently on account of the wholesale arrest of our people which have been made on two occasions within the past four months, was given a hearing Wednesday at 12:30 o'clock before the police committee of the city council. The conference lasted for about two hours in which time the two specific cases of arrests in which more than 125 of our men and boys were incarcerated was discussed.

The principal speaker for the committee from the Business League was L. E. Williams, president of the Wage Earners Savings Bank, with J. H. Butler, who was arrested at the times these big hauls were made by the police, being the chief witness.

It developed early in the conference that Mayor Pierpont did not in any respect feel that the police were acting other than right in making the arrests and said that he upheld them in their actions. He also said that he did not wish the impression to get out at that there was any desire on the part of the whites to keep the Negroes here who wished to go North and that the arrests complained of were not made them. It developed that two of the men had purchased the tickets and when this fact was telephoned to the immediately challenged the statement, saying that every newspaper account referring to the great departure of Negroes to the North and all persons to whom he had spoken on the subject were in direct contradiction to the attitude expressed by the mayor. Alderman Wright, another member of the police committee, also defended the action of the police department.

Chief of Police Meldrim who was present, stated that the police department did not seek to take advantage of any particular set of citizens out that it was his policy to render protection to all persons irrespective of color. In reference to the last big arrest of Negroes, Lieut. Woods said that complaint had been made that the Union depot was crowded with Negro men seeking free transportation North. When he went there to investigate the matter he found out that the complaint was made by Assistant Station Master Richards. He then sought Station Master Kraft and ask him if he wanted the men put out and was told no. He then ask Mr. Kraft if any transportation was going to be provided the men, Mr. Kraft replied "he could not tell what might show up." Lieut. Woods then told Mr. Kraft of the complaint of his assistant. Mr. Kraft, it seems, then stated that it would not hurt him if the men were put out, whereupon every Negro man in the station who did not have a ticket was placed under arrest.

When asked to tell about the manner of arresting at the station, Lieut. Woods then said that the men were sifted out and all who could show were employed were turned loose. It reason for being in the station or who was at this juncture that Alderman Harris asked about the case of J. H. Butler, whether he tried to find out Mr. Butler's mission there. Lieut. Wood's reply was very significant, it being that every indication pointed to Butler's being the man getting the men together on account of his connection with the shipping North of students to the tobacco fields early in the summer. Attorney Wilson here defied Lieut. Woods to produce one scintilla of evidence which would in any way shape or form connect Butler with the movement of laborers. The Lieutenant was reticent on this matter.

Mr. L. E. Williams, speaker for the Business League, then told of the humiliation which the race felt at the arrest last August of Mr. Butler and the 19 students he was directing to

work in Connecticut, of the arrest of the hundred odd men in October with Mr. Butler again being apprehended and a case which happened last Tuesday night when twelve men were standing in line at the Union station, buying tickets to Washington, D. C., at which time three were jeered out of line by the police and arrested with no charge at all being entered against them. It developed that two of the men had purchased the tickets and when this fact was telephoned to the police they immediately turned them loose, holding the third man until about seven o'clock in the morning when they let him go with a warning something like this, "You'd better stay down South where it is warm."

The meeting ended with a statement from chairman Schroeder who presided at the meeting. An affidavit from one of the men arrested Tuesday night was also placed before the committee.

INTER OCEAN

Chicago, Ill.

## WHITE POLITICS AND NEGRO CRIME MIXED

**Leaders Held Responsible for  
Plague Spots in the Col-  
ored Districts.**

BY JUNIUS B. WOOD.

From the plague spots of the districts of Chicago in which colored people dwell, where disorderly saloons, "buffet" flats, gambling houses and other symptoms of commercialized vice are tolerated by the police, the chain of evil politics stretches upward. It has many links. It reaches to the marble columns of the national capitol at Washington. It touches many legislative halls and high offices before it reaches the nation's greatest legislative body. Men high in the nation, state and city owe their political life to the vote of colored citizens. These same men are politically responsible for conditions as they exist among their constituents. If the colored citizen does not get his share of opportunities and advantages which the city and state offer and has more than his share of the vice and demoralization thrust upon him by white politicians, his political leaders are the persons to whom he must appeal.

Congressman and Senator.

Martin B. Madden, congressman from the 1st Illinois district, and George F. Harding, state senator at Springfield from the 1st senatorial district, are the two men who, in the last analysis, control a very large proportion of the colored vote of Chicago. That vote is a factor in a lesser way in other sections of the city and in this district it elects other

officials. No other politicians have the same control as these two. The balance of power wielded by the colored vote, swung by Senator Harding, gave Mayor Thompson his nomination and his subsequent election. Samuel A. Ettelson, corporation counsel and state senator from the 3d district, also depends on the colored vote. The 1st and 3d districts have a colored representative each, the one from the 1st having been selected by Harding. The race's vote is absolute in the 2d ward, where Harding has picked Hugh Norris, white, and Oscar De Priest, colored, for aldermen.

Congressman Madden was the first to capitalize the colored vote. Senator Harding, then alderman, followed and developed it on more systematic lines. He is the political czar with an inexhaustible campaign barrel and no disgruntled subchief has ever successfully opposed him. Congressman Madden watches his political fences with care. Senator Harding is one of the largest real estate owners in the city. Charges have come from the offices of the Committee of Fifteen that some of Senator Harding's buildings are used for "buffet" flats, disorderly saloons and similar purposes. Senator Harding has answered that when the character of undesirable tenants was discovered they were evicted and that with such a large rent list it is impossible for him to prevent some such tenants from slipping in before their business is known.

Harding and Police Jobs.

Congressman Madden and Senator Harding have much to say as to who shall do the police work in their territory, especially under the present administration. Harding says he leaves such local affairs to the two aldermen. Ald. Norris says he does not act as a go-between for his constituents and the police and that with the latter he does not have enough influence to close a gambling house, having tried once and failed. Ald. De Priest is left as the active boss on the job over the police, but Senator Harding has the final word. It is apparently up to Harding and De Priest to say whether the colored voters who elect them shall live amid respectable surroundings or whether their district shall become the dumping ground for the vice of the city.

"I was told that a political meeting to oppose me was held at the Dunbar club," said Ald. Norris, relating his amazing police experience with the notorious gambling house at 3016 South State street. "I complained against the club to the police station and a couple of days later the captain told me he had investigated and could not find any gambling. One of the men who played there kept me informed and I insisted on some action being taken. One afternoon the police raided the place when two colored baseball teams were playing and had drawn such crowds to see them that there was not a colored 'sport' with money east of Wentworth avenue. The club was open that night as usual. I got after the captain again and he stationed officers at the front and rear entrances. My gambler friend told me two policemen were there and the game had been moved next door with the players stepping over the policemen's toes as they came and went. The police didn't want to, and wouldn't close the club, so I quit."

This is a typical illustration of how the police act against a lawbreaking establishment that is protected by the "system," even though they antagonize an alderman. A general tendency is shown to neglect the district by police, health building department or other officials. The residents do not get such public conveniences as citizens residing elsewhere enjoy, and so they push out into other parts of the city in search of them.



"My opinion, based on observation in this court, is that crime conditions among the colored people are being deliberately fostered by the present city administration," said Judge Harry M. Fisher of the Morals court. "Disorderly cabarets, thieves and depraved women are allowed in the section of the city where colored people live. They have an expression, 'The law is around to-night,' as a warning to behave, so seldom is the law enforced. The race is being exploited for the sake of men in politics who are a disgrace to their own race. Young, unattached men or women, strangers and unsophisticated, are brought into this district from the south, and their first taste of freedom is downward."

Pool hall night schools in the rudiments of crime, insanitary and dangerous homes, surroundings of vice and depravity abound, in contrast to the necessities of good citizenship which are lacking.

#### Colored Race and the Law.

Colored persons involved with the law are greatly in excess of the proportion of other races, according to the annual report for 1915 of the Chicago police department. The figures, summarized, were:

	Total	Colored
Population	2,500,000	75,000
Arrests	121,704	9,969
Percentage arrested	4.9	13.3
Convicted	46,987	5,861
Per cent prisoners convicted	38.6	48.8

The great excess in the percentage of convictions is explained by colored lawyers on the theory that the colored prisoner is looked on with less favor than a white one.

In the Juvenile court the figures were:

	Delinquents	Dependents	Total
Boys	356	241	597
Girls	99	84	183
Amer'ns (white)	168	64	232
Amer'ns (col'd)	188	177	365
All nationalities	2,192	394	2,586

In the Morals court the percentage of colored prisoners is even higher. Reform authorities say that the percentage of crime is increased greatly by the disorderly surroundings in which so many of the colored people are forced to live.

## CRIMES IN MACON ARE LESS BY HALF SINCE WHISKY WENT

Macon, Ga., December 29.—(Special.) According to Chief of Police George S. Riley, City Recorder C. A. Cunningham and Steve McKenna, clerk of the recorder's court, crime in Macon has decreased between fifty and seventy-five per cent since the prohibition law became effective last May.

"The year 1916 has been a good one as far as our department is concerned," said Chief Riley today. "Our records show there has been a falling off of seventy-five per cent in crime in Macon. It has depleted the city's treasury considerably, but I think it has been worth it."

Recorder Cunningham says that most of the crime in Macon in the past has been due to the members of both races tampering with whisky. He says the falling off has been not less than fifty per cent.

A statement of the cases tried in recorder's court during the year is now being prepared by Clerk McKenna and will show some interesting facts, notably a remarkable decrease in the number of drunks brought before the recorder.

It used to be nothing unusual to have from 50 to 100 persons arraigned before the recorder on Monday morning as a result of Saturday and Sunday jags.

## Convicts From Speigners Will Appear on Educational Program

Every one is deeply interested in the illiteracy movement in Alabama, but it is a safe guess that the most important illiteracy school being conducted is the one at Speigner's Convict Camp, an account of which has been printed in these columns from time to time.

Another statement about the progress of the work and the methods of conducting it is contributed in this issue by Mr. Arthur Strook, who is teaching the class. Learning to read will give the prisoners a new outlook on life. He will come out of the camp feeling his powers for usefulness strengthened. Chaplain Hubbard and his assistants are doing a noble work in their efforts to reduce illiteracy among the convicts of Alabama.

Two of the convict illiterate students will appear on the program at the forthcoming annual convention of the school teachers of Alabama to be held in Birmingham next week. The world will be given the story of their advancement as told by their own lips and this publicity will give a great impetus to the public support of the whole movement.

#### Mr. Strook's Article.

"The old barbaric theory which regarded the treatment of criminals as a matter of retribution and punishment is gradually giving way to the civilized theory of reformation and education." These are the words of Thomas Mott Osborne, a foremost authority and advocate of prison reform and he speaks from an experience as warden at Sing Sing. Yet it remains a fact that our whole system of criminal law, as well as the theory formerly back of our methods of prison management, is based upon the idea of revenge and repression.

As a number of inquiries have come to me with reference to the methods employed and results obtained in our evening classes in the Alabama State prison at Speigners since their organization in January, I am glad the opportunity presents itself to do this through the columns of the Educational Section of The Advertiser. As our work has to do more largely with the teaching of reading and writing to the illiterate, I shall attempt to tell something of the difficulties encountered as well as something of the results obtained in the work.

One of the main difficulties in keeping the men interested and attending regularly comes from fatigue from employment. The men are employed at manual labor long hours during the day and as their minds are untrained, it is a matter of considerable difficulty for them to devote the necessary energy to an evening school. Another difficulty comes from ridicule by associates who are not in sympathy with or are not mentally capacitated to undergo the exercise required. Notwithstanding these difficulties the work is growing and the improvement made by those who attend regularly is remarkable.

As to the methods employed in the teaching of expression in reading and writing, we follow more extensively

the visual method. This method is very valuable in using with objects and concrete things, but practically useless in dealing with expressions of motion and abstract ideas. In teaching expressions of motion the dramatic method, with action as the starting point, is very useful and is followed to considerable extent. The content of English instruction suited for adults has to be materially changed from that suited to children. Expressions that appeal to the child's mind do not interest the adult. As a rule expressions pertaining to the daily occupations or to the hopes and aspirations or to the longing and heart yearning to see friends and family make the strongest appeal to the men.

As examples of progress in our work in writing and expression in English, I give two letters selected from our regular exercise. Here is one from our big-hearted, whole-souled Italian friend, Gus Campisi. This letter is overflowing with gratitude and contentment, but contentment that breathes of hope. Read the letter: Mr. J. O. Benton:

Dear Sir:—I write you another letter that you can see what I am doing. While my mind has been very sore still I have studied my book every day and I tried to write some but thank God my hand is now about well. Mr. Benton, I want to thank you, Bro. W. D. Hurbeard and the Governor for your godley work and starting the night school. I now can read a newspaper very well which is a lots of company to me. I also want to thank my teacher, A. A. Strook, for the intrust he has taken in trying to teach us boys. He labors just as hard with us if he was reseveing pay and some day God will say to you four come in I now reward you for your good work you did on earth. But at Speigner prison camp abev it all I see among the men a big change for the better. The Sunday School has brought about a big change. So has the godley talks Bro. Heurbeard has made from time to time. He is so kind to bring a light of sunshine with him. He is the man for the place he now has among the prisners of Alabama. I hope God will grant him a long and hapy life. Mr. Benton, I want to thank you again for letting me stay out in the yard of a night with my old comrade, W. J. Brown. He has helped me to read and write. I write him a letter and he answers them back. He is always ready to help me in my books or in writing. He has ben my pardner in working now about a year. While I could not talk much English he always had time to talk with me. He has some good friends in Mobile by the name of Brincut who is Italian.

I also want to thank Dr. Hudelston, our doctor at this camp, for his kindness to us. Every time I have been in time ago, when the various hardware the hospital he comes in with a joke stores found their stock of these and a smile. But he is only business weapons running now they agreed not This I love him for. The gards you to purchase another stock of them, have air all very gentle and kind to us.

Well, Mr. Benton, hoping the blessings of God will always be with you all, I am your devoted friend,

GUS CAMPISI.

4-2-76 The Little Italian.

Here is a letter from a boy who did not know one letter from another, and considering the environment and difficulties encountered he almost gave up several times his endeavor to learn to read and write. Through an indomitable will he finally overcame the most serious difficulties and now he is making as rapid progress as any pupil in the classes. Two weeks ago he wrote his first letter to his mother from his own hand and a month ago he could not write at all and could barely read the simplest selections from the first readers. The letter contains a bit of sentiment and good humor as well as good sense. It takes all of this to add interest and variety to the work.

Dear Mother:—I am writing in answer to your letter received last Monday. I was glad to hear from you. I am well as usual and hope you are the same. Mother, I am going to school and am learning fast.

I reseved a box of postage stamps from Johnie. I am sorrie that the war is begun. I am afrade that he will get hurt but he may come out all rite. I hope that he will.

How is Jimmie getting along? Has he gone t work yet?

Have you got my time card yet? If you have I want you to count my time up and tell me how much time I have got the short way. Write me how Grady is and how my girl is. If you see her, tell her hello for me and tell her you have a prodgal son that will make one home run some sweet day. I want you to be as comfortable as possible till I make my home run some good day. I had a letter from Sarah the other day but she can't do me any good here.

Well, as I have no news I will close for this time. With love to all,

Sincerely yours,  
ALBERT HENSLEY.

The moral tone generated by this work and the various exercises in connection with it is elevating and uplifting. A new spirit is coming over our methods of prison management and a new attitude is stealing into the public mind and both are overlooking the pent-up soul of the prisoner. Through the efforts of our chaplain, Dr. W. D. Hubbard, a place on the program of the State Educational Association has been secured. This meeting takes place in Birmingham in April and two members of our classes will go to demonstrate the work we are doing. Thus through a definite, concrete way we are endeavoring to give something practical through the work of our school.

ARTHUR A. STROCK.

## PISTOLS SOLD NO MORE IN THOMASVILLE STORES

Thomasville, Ga., April 15.—(Special.) Thomasville has the record of being one town in which there is not a store where a pistol can be bought. Some time ago, when the various hardware the hospital he comes in with a joke stores found their stock of these and a smile. But he is only business weapons running now they agreed not This I love him for. The gards you to purchase another stock of them, have air all very gentle and kind to us.

Well, Mr. Benton, hoping the blessings of God will always be with you all, I am your devoted friend,

## CLAIM "DEFENDER," PAPER FOR NEGROES, MAY INCITE CRIME

Postoffice Inspectors Said To Have Reports and Clipping Violating Section of Federal Law

(Associated Press.) NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 11.—Assistant United States Attorney Montgomery tonight instructed Postoffice Inspector S. W. Purdum to forward to the Federal attorney's office in Chicago, written reports, clippings and affidavits which the local authorities declare support their claims that the publishers of "The Defender," a weekly paper printed in Chicago, and said to be mailed to local negroes, circulate and distribute the paper in violation of section 211 of the Federal Criminal code.

The paper, according to the local authorities, has been circulated through the mails carrying articles calculated to incite crime among negroes. The recent stabbing of a street car conductor here by Seymour Clay, a negro, his shooting afterwards of several persons, including police officers, and his killing of a merchant, was made the subject of an article bearing the caption "Resents Insult Over Transfer, Street Car Conductor and Others Shot When Passenger Refuses to be Abused."

Clay, who is still at large, stabbed the conductor when the latter refused to issue a transfer after the negro had tendered a transfer in payment of his fare. Another article under a Cuthbert, Ga., date line praises the shooting by Peter Hudson, a negro, of Sheriff Taylor, and expresses the hope that Hudson and other negroes who later joined him would "make plenty more pale-faces face the mud." The article concluded with "here's luck to 'em." The Defender's motto is "If you must go, take another with you."

Copies of the issues containing these articles are in possession of the Federal authorities here, they stated. The present weekly circulation here of the Defender was estimated at 2,000 copies.



## SOME RECENT POLICE HAPPENINGS

*Kansas City Sun*

### DIE FROM POLICE BULLETS.

Woman and a Boy Were Shot for Trivial Causes.

Ora Hill, a Negro woman, 27 years old, 2633 Euclid avenue, was loitering with some other Negroes in an alley off Sixth street early Saturday morning. When accosted by Frank M. Hoover, patrolman, she ran with the crowd and was shot in the back. She died Sunday morning.

Reuben Woods, 20 years old, a Negro who lived with his mother at 1726 Vine street until sentenced to serve with the county chain gang on a petty charge, was shot in the stomach Friday by a guard whose name has not been divulged. He died Sunday night.

Woods and the guard are said to have quarreled over the sort of sledge hammer the boy should use. Woods said the guard cursed him and said he would "make him use it," deliberately firing at him to enforce his threat.

### COP KILLED FLEEING NEGRO.

With Two Bullets in His Body Fugitive Kept Running.

Harrison Thomas, a Negro, was shot and killed late yesterday afternoon in front of James Street police station, Kansas side, when he tried to escape from Sergeant James Dooley. Thomas had been arrested for cutting a Negro woman about a month ago.

At the station the Negro whirled Sergeant Dooley around and broke from his grasp. Four blows from Dooley's club failed to halt him. Then Dooley fired. A bullet in his wrist only increased the Negro's speed. Dooley fired again. The bullet lodged in Thomas' thigh, but failed to halt him. Then the police sergeant aimed at the fleeing prisoner's head and fired. The bullet broke Thomas' neck.

### MARSHALL, MO.

We are having fine weather out here... The funeral of Miss E. Gray was a sad one and was largely attended... The funeral of Mr. Sale, a deacon of the Missionary Baptist Church under the auspices of the Masonic lodge... Rev. and Mrs. T. A. Wilson

have taken charge of the Handy Chapel A. M. E. Church and his people all seem to like them both. On Friday night they were pleasantly surprised by the members of his Church. It was a fine affair. A very nice program was rendered.

Stop that cough. Smith's Egg Emulsion will do it. Made fresh every week. Price 75 cents. Let us send you a bottle today. 18th and Tracy.

INTER OCEAN

Chicago, Ill.

## COLORED RACE NEEDS BETTER CONDITIONS

Destructive Agencies Are Found to Far Outnumber Helpful Agencies.

BY JUNIUS B. WOOD.

Those farsighted persons who look to the future of the colored population of Chicago are awake to the situation. Devoted men and women, both white and colored, have given freely of their time and money to help direct the less fortunate ones in the right direction and surround them with proper influences. Reputable members of the Negro race, those who have real influence in the community, are grappling as best they can with the task of uplifting a people who are discriminated against in civic opportunities and overloaded with city evils. White citizens also realize that the rapid influx of colored people from the south has made the problem one that cannot be disregarded and one that involves the future of the entire city.

Among the colored people are many organizations. Nearly all of them profess a purpose looking toward race betterment or religious growth, but a great many overlook this purpose in the more immediate satisfaction of literary and social meetings. The churches all have their individual organizations, which do an immense amount of work. In the last few years the Y. M. C. A. and similar organizations have got fairly started on practical work among the people.

To Co-Ordinate 400 Organizations.

Organization of a Chicago branch of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, one of the strongest and most practical of their organizations, is

under way. L. Hollingsworth Wood of New York is the national president. Miss Sophronisba P. Breckenridge and Dr. George C. Hall are the Chicago members of the directorate. Eugene Kinckle Jones, one of the league's national secretaries, held a meeting with the local leaders, and T. Arnold Hill, one of the national organizers, was left in charge. The league plans to make a survey of housing and living conditions, moral surroundings, avenues of work and other phases of life among colored residents. It will co-ordinate the work of about 400 present colored organizations.

A similar survey was made by a local class in civics in the fall of 1913. Fifty blocks between 26th, South LaSalle and 36th streets and South Wabash avenue were covered. In them were found 118 destructive and sixteen constructive agencies. In the ten blocks along South State street were eighty-two destructives and sixteen constructive agencies. Of the sixteen ten were for Negroes, four for whites and two were schools for both races. The league proposes to expend \$1,000 in making its survey. It has done similar work with excellent results in other cities.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People already has a local organization. Miss Jane Addams and Dr. Charles E. Bentley are national directors.

### Two Different Plans of Work.

Those working for the uplifting of their race in Chicago as elsewhere may be divided roughly into two schools—one working on the plans followed by the late Booker T. Washington and the other following the theories advanced by W. E. Burghardt DuBois of New York. Though their ideas may differ on details, both groups are striving sincerely for the advancement of their people.

Thinking colored persons are keenly awake to the dangers pressing in on them because of the unbridled license which city authorities permit in wards like the 2d.

"Increased demands made upon our industries have brought among us thousands of colored men, who, while speaking the same language as we do, are in many cases little more accustomed to the freedom of this city, the habits and customs of our people than is the newly arrived peasant from Europe," said the Rev. Dr. William A. Blackwell, pastor of Walters African Methodist Episcopal Zion church. "These people must be amalgamated and assimilated. They must be saved from the evil influences which surround them and started in the right life."

### Free and Easy Conditions.

"The system seems to be to have free and easy conditions along South State and 35th streets," said Morris Lewis, 3633 Forest avenue, secretary to the Peck estate and an officer of the Douglas Improvement association. "About all we can get action on is a dirty alley. As to driving out 'buffet' flats and similar dives, the only hope we have is that the committee of Fifteen will give some attention to our district and force the city officials to do something."

"It makes those who look forward to a future for the colored race blush when they see the conditions in State street by day and night," said Dr. Bentley.

"The colored young man or girl has a lack of good, wholesome moral opportunities," explained Edward H. Wright, an assistant corporation counsel.

"The delinquent colored boy or girl who is taken to the juvenile court is turned out again on probation to learn more and keep going until either sent to the penitentiary or hanged," said Dr.

Hall. "If Chicago lacks the vision to see ahead it will reap the harvest of fostering a kindergarten on the streets where gamins learn crime and know that once on probation they are immune from arrest. There was a time when in every saloon, gambling joint, disorderly house or other vicious or degrading place a colored man or woman was employed. The employment was that of catering to the vices. Now the colored people have learned that they can advance only through respectable employments, respectable associations. The colored people must awake themselves up, buy property, raise children and build homes for the future. The one-time feeling of distrust and jealousy is passing away and they must unite for their future development."

"The city has the right to expect certain standards of living among colored people, and it has no right to force gambling houses and disorderly dives among them," said the Rev. Myron E. Adams, former pastor of the First Baptist church, and still actively interested in the welfare of the south side. "They should have wholesome recreational advantages. They must co-operate instead of discrediting each other. Their religious leaders should emphasize the practical elements of humanity as well as the emotional ones of religion. Thrift, honesty, punctuality and civic obligations must be appreciated."

### Need of Improvement Shown.

This is the concluding article in the series which The Daily News has prepared, the first thorough study of the colored population of Chicago. The articles have shown the extent of this population, how it is distributed through the city and the rapidity with which it has increased in recent months. The opportunities for the colored boy or girl have been pointed out, and many colored men and women who by their efforts and talents have become valued members of the community and nation have been mentioned by name. The articles also have described the injurious physical conditions forced on the so called "colored districts" either from motives of politics or of avarice, conditions which tend to retard the progress of the race. These conditions must be changed in the interest of the healthy, steady advancement of the race as a whole.

## SUES RAILROAD

### FOR FALSE ARREST

*The Journal & Tribune*

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 14.—One of the most interesting cases on the calendar of Cumberland county Superior Court in session, is that of James Johnson, colored, against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, for false arrest. Johnson was arrested by W. H. Tomlinson, a Coast Line detective, in connection with the car robbing cases, which attracted a good deal of attention about a year ago. It is alleged that Tomlinson arrested Johnson without a warrant. There was no evidence to connect Johnson with the car robberies. He was released and later brought suit for false arrest. He is represented by Sinclair, Dye & Ray, and the railroad by Rose & Rose. Judge Frank A. Daniels is presiding. 2/19/16.

## A HOG AND A NEGRO,

*The Richmond Virginian*

The following news item appeared in the Richmond Virginian of September 14, 1916: 9/16/16

"Charged with cruelly beating a hog belonging to W. W. Tyler, J. M. Gannett, a Henrico County farmer, will be given a hearing Saturday morning."

It will be observed that in this case the officers did not arrest the hog or the owner of the hog, but they arrested the man alleged to have cruelly beaten the animal. On Saturday night, September 2, 1916, a citizen, who has been mustered into the service of the city as an officer of the law, cruelly beat a two-legged animal. He even sat upon the animal that he had beaten and the treatment was so brutal that even the white citizens in the neighborhood were disgusted. One of them, in writing about the affair, stated:

"All yesterday there was a large pool of blood in the ditch on the side of the road which was noted by many who were out that way, and most of them inquired if some one had been killed. The blows delivered by the policeman on the head of the man could be heard a block away."

The name of this two-legged animal who was so cruelly beaten was WILLIAM SETTLE, and the name of the citizen who is alleged to have cruelly beaten him is T. J. MAXEY. As SETTLE, owing to the fact that he was a human animal, could not claim protection at the hands of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, only the sympathies of the white people and the aid of the colored people could be forth-coming to him. In the case of the hog, it had no fear of arrest for being beaten, but in the case of the Negro, instead of arresting the man who is alleged to have cruelly beaten him, the officer arrested the Negro, who was cruelly beaten.



# Race Women Prisoners Clean Streets of New Orleans; Ball and Chain About Ankles?

*Chicago Defender*  
Church, Lodges, Society Men  
and Women All Mum as  
Race Women Are Dragged  
and Held Down in the Ditch  
of Shame by New Orleans  
White Skunks in the Guise of  
Officers of the Law

## THE RACE SHOULD PROTEST

BY J. B. MONTGOMERY

New Orleans, Nov. 3.—To be a Race man or woman in New Orleans is a crime at best, but to be one and a prisoner it is d—n hard, and doubly so when you happen to be a woman in this God-forsaken cess pool. Girls, mere babes, and women for the least offence are placed on the public streets here to work when they are charged with crime and haven't a white face (?) (as all such are a question as to their color. Color means more than American citizenship papers) to say, "That's a good Nigger Judge" if a man, or "I'll know that wench" if a woman. Not only the common people, but even the judges on the bench call our women "wenches," and the poor, illiterate creatures think it is all right.

I have spoken to the preachers and leading men and women of the town time and again to protest the wrongs perpetrated on our women and every devilish preacher will tell you to keep quiet as the white folks are letting us live. Another case where a white man is living in open shame with a Race woman next door to a preacher and he raising his children there would not protest the filth but said, "Mr. Toto gives me heavy for my church." He is willing to damn the soul of his children and that of his flock for the sake of a few measley dollars.

### Help Comes at Last

I was glad to see on my return to the city on Friday evening in the Item, the news that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will make an attack on the use of our women prisoners used on the streets to clean gutters and public parks with a red neck slave driver with a Winchester rifle or automatic to shoot her down should she rebel. The association need

not expect any help from the preachers. They have kept their mouths shut all these years. You cannot expect them to speak now. I will be glad to see the day when my Race will demand for their pulpits college men from such colleges as Yale, Harvard, Oxford and Cambridge, England, and eliminate these "sun stroke" preachers of the south, who are not college men.

### Appeals to Women

I appeal to the women of my Race to help us rid our city of the dives all about us. Let us clean out the courts and make them respect our citizens by publishing everything the lawyers and judges say which is not law and the which they would not speak before or of a white citizen. Let the world see, and in time they will stop this filth.

### Shame in Alabama

Several railroad men running into our station were speaking on Monday of the way Race women and girls were being treated by white men in the Montgomery jail, and instead of the leading citizens speaking out they go around grumbling among themselves as to the way white men are permitted to visit our women in the jail. We are in hopes that the N. A. A. C. P. will get busy and investigate this and see if such acts cannot be stopped. The preachers of this city have stood in with the white men and will not mention these acts perpetrated on our women.

### Stay in South

The man or woman, in the face of the Jim Crow cars, segregation and rape, who would have the nerve to tell you to continue to live in such a hell hole should be tarred and feathered and run out of the community, and the preacher or teacher who sanctions or keeps his mouth shut on the proposition should be given his walking papers. My last plea to my people is help the N. A. A. C. P. in their fight and ask for the resignation of every preacher who cannot show a college diploma.

## MISSING NEGRO UNDER SUSPECT FOR ASSAULT

*Wavercross, Ga., August 21.—(Special.)*  
A search for one of three negroes formerly employed by County School Superintendent J. R. Bourn, who was assaulted, shot and lost all his property at Durango, eight miles west of Wavercross Friday night, occupied the attention of officers today.

Tonight it had been definitely settled that the negro suspected was missing, disappearing during Friday from a tie camp a few miles from the Bourn farm. Suspicion was directed to the negroes following a talk Superintendent Bourn had with the sheriff. Mr. Bourn's condition late today was reported as being still serious. No arrests have been made, but officers are searching a number of tie and turpentine camps in this section, hoping to locate the missing negro.

# Waller To Take No Action Regarding Alleged Assault

*Advertiser*  
Sheriff Talks of Pet Ne-

groes Who Are Pam-  
pered by Whites

Sheriff W. R. Waller quietly dismissed the affair of the assault charged against Deputy Sheriff George Wilson upon two negro nurses, which is said to have occurred the early part of last week, Sunday afternoon when he was asked if he cared to make a statement in regard to the alleged action of his deputy.

He intimated strongly that he would not take any action against any member of his force who prevented negroes from attempting to run over them in the performance of their official duties. The sheriff said he could be quoted to this effect:

"There are some people who have a few pet 'niggers' and who pamper them to get them to run over the sheriff's and police departments."

Deputy Sheriff Wilson was in Mobile Sunday and will bring a negro alleged clothes thief back to Montgomery.

It was stated at the county jail Sunday, by an official, that a negro woman whom Deputy Wilson was sent to serve papers on refused to give any information about herself, stating that she was not a bureau of information, and that the city had one and that Deputy Wilson should go to it if he desired to find out anything.

## Judge David Permits the Use of the Name 'Nigger'

*Chicago Defender*  
In Judge's Court Room

The Defender's representative on his inspection of Judge Joseph B. David's courtroom during a trial in which Attorney Francis X. Burch was representing the plaintiff, who was suing for damages, the said Attorney Burch in relating a story to the jury used the term "Nigger." Although the court appeared to be embarrassed at the use of the term "Nigger," he sat opinely by and made no protest whatsoever at the use of the offensive term. The Defender wishes to call the attention of its readers to the fact that regardless of the time, place or opportunity we shall always resent the use of such terms, and more particularly in a court of justice. The Defender is a little surprised, considering that Judge David himself, is a descendant of a race which is discriminated against, and upon whose head many insults are heaped merely because of race, and for no other purposes whatsoever. In not reprimanding the said attorney in his disregard for the rights of ten million or more American citizens, his honor was wrong, and we hope that no other court or judge will permit the use of the term "Nigger" in his courtroom without a reprimand, and a showing of his disapproval of the insult to the ten million or more American citizens of this United States.

*Savannah, Ga. PRESS*

## STUDENTS HEAR OF NEGRO'S PART IN AIDING SAVANNAH

JUDGE GEO. T. CANN SPOKE  
AT INDUSTRIAL COL-  
LEGE TODAY.

## PLEAD TO REDUCE

## CRIME OF RACE

Judge Geo. T. Cann spoke at the Georgia Industrial College today. He said:

"I have been requested to speak to you on 'The Negro's Part in the Movement for a Greater Savannah,' and the anxiety has been expressed by your president that I impress upon the instructors and students of this institution that they have some part to take in making the city, county and state a better place to live in, and disabuse the mind of a great many colored people that they are mere sojourners.

"I shall speak plainly, but whilst doing so, it is my desire that nothing said shall be construed as intended to be abusive of the negro. What is said is intended to be suggestive, helpful, and I hope, inspiring, to the end that the leaders of the colored people of our community will realize the obligations of citizenship resting upon them, and cause a determination to assume and successfully carry that burden.

### Racial Responsibility.

"The part which the negro can and should play in the movement for a greater Savannah is to assume what properly belongs to him, racial responsibility for their excess of crime and the consequent duty to minimize crime by negroes; to take racial responsibility for the excessive death rate among the negroes and his obligation to lower it by impressing upon his race the importance of sanitation in every phase of their daily life; to assume responsibility for the racial

indolence, and his duty to remove it by teaching his race the honor and dignity of all kinds of honest labor.

"The white population of Savannah about equals that of the negro. Notwithstanding this the cost to our county to investigate and punish crimes by negroes is enormously greater, so much so that about one-third of the county's total revenue is expended each year because of crimes by negroes. The waste by idlers and sickness and death amongst negroes is infinitely greater.

"There are about 500 convicts in this county, and probably more than 90 per cent of them are negroes. When they are first put in prison about 25 per cent. of them are sick. After they have been in jail a short while that percentage of sickness is reduced to about 10 per cent., and when they are sent out to work on the convict farms, in the convict camps, on the public roads and drainage the sickness is reduced to sevenths of one per cent. If this is the result to what is probably the most diseased portion of your race, the most unhealthful and neglectful, what a result could be produced if the negro people would make a relentless, persistent and continuous campaign to crush out vice, to stop crime, to promote honest labor, and to insist upon the observance of the primary rules of sanitation and health.

## DeBardelaben Gets One Year and \$2,000 Fine

*Advertiser*  
E. L. DeBardelaben, one of the wealthy men of Elmore county, Friday was sentenced to pay a fine of \$2,000 and serve twelve months at hard labor. He had been adjudged by Judge Leon McCord as guilty of the charge of attempting to defraud insurance companies when he insured his home for over twice its value and then burning the structure. A negro woman, charged with being an accessory, tried some time ago, is serving a term of one year.

The charge against Mr. DeBardelaben came under the head of a misdemeanor, and he did not demand a jury trial. Judge McCord consumed four days of the present week in hearing the case, and held his decision under advisement pending the disposition of other cases. Friday, when the decision was announced, Mr. DeBardelaben took non-suits in all the civil cases growing out of the fire, and filed notice of appeal from the decision in the criminal case.

The DeBardelaben home in Wetumpka was destroyed by fire last year. It was insured for about \$17,000, claimed to be more than twice its value. A negro woman was arrested and claimed she had been offered \$1,000 to pour oil on the building and that somebody else would strike the match. Mr. DeBardelaben later was arrested charged with arson. The negro woman was convicted and given one year in prison.



Crimes - 1916

Philadelphia Record

FEB 5 - 1916

## NEGRO MOB FIGHTS COPS

### TO FREE WOMAN CAPTIVE

Three Vice Squad Men Injured  
in Race Riot on Eleventh  
Street, Near Lombard.

### ONE MAY DIE OF WOUNDS

Struck by Heavy Pipe Thrown  
\*From Top of Shed—Shot  
Reaches Sniper.

A race riot in which a member of the vice squad received injuries that may cause his death, resulted last night when three plain-clothes policemen attempted to arrest a negress at Eleventh and Rodman streets on a charge of disorderly conduct. While the three men were struggling to carry the woman to the patrol box, nearly 100 negroes collected and threw themselves upon the officers. During the melee a heavy pipe was thrown from the top of a shed on Rodman street, striking Vice Squad Policeman Walsh on the head. The policeman dropped unconscious to the pavement and was then kicked and beaten by the frenzied negroes.

A riot call was sent to the Nineteenth district by a storekeeper, while the two other vice squad men were battling for their lives. Each drew a revolver fired over the heads of the crowd and when the pipe was thrown they fired point blank at the spot from which they believed it had been hurled. The shots were followed by a shriek and later splashes of blood were found on the shed roof. It is believed some one was wounded by the bullet and a search of the hospitals was being made by the police at midnight.

#### Three Arrests Made.

Fortunately for the Vice Squad men, the patrol wagon of the Twenty-eighth district was returning from Moyamensing Prison and driving along South street at Eleventh, when the shots were fired. The three members of the patrol crew arrived shortly before the big detail from the Nineteenth district and assisted in driving the crowd back and dragging Walsh's unconscious body to safety. He was sent to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he is in a serious

condition.

Two men were arrested and charged with assault and battery with intent to kill. They are Albert Emerson, 28 years old, Eleventh street near Rodman, and Frank Robbins, 32 years old, Juniper street near Rodman, both colored. The woman who, the police say, was responsible for the race riot, was also taken into custody. She is Susie Bacon, 22 years old, colored, of Eleventh street near Rodman.

Vice Squad Policemen Walsh, Brendley and Applegate were detailed last night to arrest disorderly women in the Nineteenth police district. They were walking on Eleventh street when they saw the Bacon woman at Rodman. The negress is alleged to have accosted Walsh and was immediately placed under arrest.

#### Mob Attacks Police.

Her screams followed and, the police say, more than a score of men rushed from a poolroom in the neighborhood. Others joined the throng and the three policemen were jostled along the street. The mob finally dragged the woman from the officers and were attacking them when Walsh, Brendley and Applegate drew their weapons. The throwing of the pipe followed and the policemen were overpowered.

It was nearly five minutes later that Sergeant Hollick and a large detail of men from the Twelfth and Pine streets station reached the scene. The Twenty-eighth district patrol crew had already joined in the fray, but the five policemen were unable to drive the crowd back. It was only when the bluecoats drew their revolvers that Walsh was dragged from beneath the feet of the mob and an attempt made to arrest the ring-leaders.

Emerson was beaten into insensibility before he was subdued. Robbins was also struck on the head several times with a blackjack in the hands of a policeman, and several others were knocked down by clubs in the hands of the officers. The crowd dispersed when the policemen fired their revolvers, but many arrests were expected during the night.

Brendley and Applegate were also beaten and received treatment at the hospital for bruises of the head and body. Emerson and Robbins will have a hearing this morning.

## CONVICTS IN MINES ARE PROFITABLE

State Will Net \$40 Per Man  
For October, According to

Figures Compiled

advertiser  
10-25-14  
LEASE ON TONNAGE BASIS

Special to The Advertiser.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Oct. 25—Convicts being worked in coal mines in Alabama, leased by the State, are proving a better profit than ever before, and during the month of October it is believed the net result of the State will be around \$40 per man.

There are six mines in North Alabama with convicts in them, but one of these lease county convicts. The State is leasing the convicts on the tonnage basis, and there is a larger output reported every month. At Banner, where the Pratt Consolidated Coal Company has over 400 convicts at work, the daily output is above 2,000 tons. Fifty more convicts will be put to work in this mine, to be brought here from the lumber section of the State.

Lumber manufacturers who have contracts with the State for convict labor are anxious to give up many of the men, the lumber business being exceedingly quiet, and there being no demand for the lumber being manufactured.

Agitation on throughout the State is attempting to remove the convicts from the mines and lumber camps of the State, and figures are being worked up now to show the remuneration to the State the convicts are. The fatality list in the convict mines is rather low now, but every care is being taken in the operation of the mines. The statement is made that the October month's statement will show a larger per capita result to the State than ever before.

## COUNTY JAIL FREE OF NEGRO WOMEN AMONG PRISONERS

Jailor Pettus Calls Attention to Unique Record  
Established, First Time  
in Many Years

It was stated yesterday that for the first time in five years the Montgomery County jail is free of negro women.

"In fact," said Jailor Pettus, "I cannot remember when the jail was ever free of negro women before. I have been in charge here as jailor for the past five years, and this is the first instance that I know of."

When the Sheriff's office was turned over to Mr. Waller by Mr. Hood on January 18, 1915, eighty-four prisoners were in confinement. Yesterday there were but fifty-eight, six of whom are white men. Three of those confined are charged with murder: J. C. McGrane, Silas Evans and Robert Watson.

During the year one negro was put to death. Lewis Johnson, convicted of

the murder of Mr. Underwood, a white man, on the Norman Bridge Road, was hanged March 12, 1915. Lamar Lightner, negro, was convicted of murder and was sentenced to be hanged October 18, but appealed his case to the Supreme Court.

More than 1,400 prisoners have been confined in the county jail during the year 1915. This number includes all men and women who were confined here in, transfer to the penitentiary and for safe keeping for other counties.

It is said that 8 per cent. of the number now confined in the jail are for petty larceny and grand larceny.

*The SAN ANGELO*  
*1-15-16*  
WHITE MAN STEALS FOUR  
BLANKETS, GETS ONE DAY IN  
JAIL—NEGRO STEALS 1 HAN,  
FINED \$100.00 AND COST AND A  
DAY IN JAIL.

San Angelo, Tex., Jan. 11.—Richard Parks (white) was charged with theft of four blankets. He was pronounced guilty and given one day in jail. Will Jones, a Negro, pleaded guilty of theft of ham from J. M. Hammond's grocery and was fined \$100.00 and cost and given one day in jail. John Smith, a Negro, pleaded guilty of charges in four cases and was fined \$10.00 and given one day in jail for each. He was charged with theft of a silk waist from McDavid-Reberton & Co., the theft of a shirt from the Grand Leader, a pair of gloves from Cox-Rushing & Co., two pair pants from H. C. Probandt. The fine, including cost, will amount to \$25.00 in each case. Hence Smith will approximately pay \$100.00 in addition to spending four days in County jail. Rev. Jaques of El Paso, District P. E., passed through enroute to Brownwood. G. W. Sedberry, Negro, entered a plea of guilty charged with burglary in Raphael's store and was given 3 years in prison. Sam Davis, Negro, was not sentenced to penitentiary, but was fined \$150.00 and cost upon a charge of assault; amount was paid. Ed. Hill, colored, got two years and was sentenced to two years' confinement in State penitentiary Monday morning. He was charged with assault with intent to murder another colored man and pleaded guilty.

## THEY CALL THIS MERELY A "NEAR RACE RIOT"

WHITE MISSISSIPPIAN KNOCKS  
COLORED GIRL DOWN, KICKS  
HER IN STOMACH AND IS AC-  
QUITTED WHILE COURT FINES  
HER RESCUERS.

(Special to Journal and Guide.)  
Ocean Springs, Miss.—What the "Ocean Springs News" called a near race riot occurred here when Moxey Tryon, a white lineman, for an al-

leged insulting remark, knocked down, kicked in the stomach and then jumped on Frances Lyman, a colored girl. Alf Smith, the girl's uncle and Bud Jemison came to the girl's rescue and probably saved her life. Tryon's friends attempted to raise further trouble which nearly ended in a general riot. In police court the white man was dismissed and the colored men fined \$50 and \$10 respectively, as a warning perhaps against interfering with a white gentleman when one is amusing himself by beating up the person of a Negro girl.

## Atlanta Good Now, And to Stay Good, Says Police Chief

Remarkable Decrease in  
Crime Noted by Department  
Officials Since May  
1, When Prohibition Laws  
Became Effective.

*By Les Rawlings.*

Does prohibition make a city more orderly and freer from crime? Ask Police Chief W. M. Mayo and his 300 police officers and they will tell you that it does.

Three hundred men, from Wesley, the negro janitor around the station house, to Chief Mayo, will tell any inquisitive person in a very few words that prohibition has made Atlanta a model city and upon close questioning will haul out records and figures to substantiate their statements.

Atlanta, in consideration of its size and mixed population, has shown the world during the first month of prohibition just how good a town can really be, according to the police, and has gone on record for the first time since any of the old members of the force can remember in rounding out one month of 31 days without a single murder.

## RECORD IN MURDERS.

In 1912 the largest number of homicides ever recorded was kept track of by Assistant Chief of Police E. L. Jett. There were 55 murders and homicides in the 52 weeks of the year, more than a murder a week.

For the first five months in the year 1916 there have been only twelve murders and homicides, with none at all through the fifth month, which has been the first dry month of the "dry" season.

The number of arrests made by the police and detective departments has decreased to such an astonishing ex-



tent that sergeants and captains were also known as one of the best-natured and most popular. "It sure is quiet as seven graveyards on 'The Street' these mornings since all this prohibition business happened," he remarked one morning last week. "Why, do you know, sonny, I haven't made a case since May 1."

At three different times during May week, the police watches worked eight hours at different intervals and not a prisoner was sent to headquarters.

For the first six months in the year 1916 an average of 45 cases was made daily by the three police watches. The average figured for the first five months in this year is twenty, with a daily average of six all through May.

Although the first four months of 1916 were among the most strenuous ever countenanced by the police department, the comparatively small daily run of cases through May served to bring down the total for the five months together.

In 1915 the two departments, police and detective, made 17,316 arrests. Out of that number 1,068 were for violations of the state law and 16,248 were for violating the city ordinances.

According to the station sergeants and clerks in the chief's office, those figures will be made to look exceptionally large beside the 1916 annual report figures, providing Atlanta stays good.

## ATLANTA MUST STAY GOOD.

"Is Atlanta going to stay good, chief?" the head of the department was asked last week.

"Yes, sir, you can just bet she is," replied the chief. "Atlanta is going to be good if there is any way in the world that we can keep things running like they are at present."

"In all my experience with the department, things are in better shape at the present time than I have ever seen them. There is less actual lawlessness and crime here now than there has been for the past several years. Atlanta is being good not because she is forced to especially, but because there is nothing else for her to do."

"The Atlanta police department is in better working shape than it has been since I took over the position of chief."

With Chairman Andy R. King at its head, the board went on record recently as commending the department for its efficiency and Chief Mayo for his leadership which they declared to be efficient, competent and of the best that the department has ever had.

"The men are working together for the good of the city with less friction, factionalism and more harmony than I have ever seen them work before," said Commissioner Vernoy at one time during the meeting.

**Lanford Has Hard Job.**  
Detective Chief Newport A. Lanford is the only police official higher up who cannot truthfully say that prohibition has lightened the labors of himself and his men.

Most of the "blind tiger" work of the department is being done by the chief's officers who have established a record which is second only to that at Girard, Ala.

"It's six of one and half a dozen of the other, though," said Chief Lanford. "When we didn't get so many tigers we had more cases of other kinds to deal with. Now that prohibition gives us the tigers to catch, the other cases drop off."

The third and last member of the police force who has been outspoken in favor of prohibition (so far as his work is concerned) is Patrolman A. L. Smith, who works Decatur street on the morning watch. Officer Smith hasn't made an arrest since May 1.

Outside of being Irish and one of the best officers on the force, Smith

## STATE TO COMBAT CLAIMS OF NEGRO

Kitchens Appeals to United States Supreme Court Because There Were No Blacks on Jury That Convicted Him.

Attorney General Clifford Walker will leave in the next day or so for Washington, D. C., where he will represent the state of Georgia before the United States supreme court in the case of Robert Kitchens vs. J. C. Hamilton, sheriff of Washington county, Georgia.

This case is one of the most remarkable ever sent up to the high federal tribunal from the southern states, and, it is said, if the high court upholds Kitchens' plea, will mean either a large percentage of negroes on every jury that tries a negro or a beaten path to the United States supreme court every time a negro loses a case and can find means to appeal his case.

**Claim of Kitchens.**  
Kitchens is a negro and his appeal is based upon the allegation that negroes were excluded from service upon the jury which convicted him and that he was thereby deprived of his rights under the "due process of law" clause of the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution.

It is said to be a fact that there were no names of negroes appearing on the lists from which the jury was selected which convicted Kitchens, but the state will claim that this fact does not arise out of discrimination against negroes. It is also stated that there are few counties in the state of Georgia which have negroes from which to select juries.

Kitchens was convicted of the murder of H. A. Brantley, in Washington superior court, April 19, 1913, and was sentenced to death. He was refused a new trial and appealed and again lost. On May 14, 1913, Kitchens applied for a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Lambdin, of the southern Georgia federal district court, but the petition was denied. In this petition Kitchens alleged for the first time that the commissioners of Washington county "failed to select and did exclude all colored persons of African descent, because of their race and color, known as negroes, to serve on said juries, although there were a number of colored men in the county who were well qualified to serve."

**Point Not Raised.**  
This point was not raised in any of the state courts, and it is unusual for the United States supreme court to review a case in which all points have not been reviewed by the state courts.

The case, however, is in the high federal court, an appeal having been entered and a supersedeas granted.

Kitchens will claim before the su-

preme court that the reason he had not raised the point as to the exclusion of negroes from his jury in the courts of Georgia was "fear and danger of mob violence and on account of the great prejudice that existed at the time of the trial between the two races," although the state will claim that there was not during his trial any evidence of impending mob violence.

The United States supreme court has in former decisions ruled that a negro may not be excluded from a jury or jury lists simply on account of his race or color.

## Stockade Prisoners Numbered 368 Less In 1915 Than in 1914

Report Shows 459 Negro Men, 103 Negro Women and No Whites Were Whipped During the Year.

There were 4,458 persons sent to the city stockade during the past year, of which number 570 were white and 3,888 negroes. There were 497 white men, 73 white women, 2,924 negro men and 964 negro women. The total shows 368 less than in 1914.

These figures come from the annual report of the council committee on prisons, of which Alderman J. R. Seawright is chairman. The report is a very complete paper and gives very interesting data about the conduct of that one of Atlanta's institutions to which nobody wants to go unless voluntarily.

The committee states that it is absolutely necessary to do some whipping to maintain discipline, and that during the year 459 negro men were punished with four "licks" as an average, and 103 negro women with an average of 3 1/2 "licks." The report does not show that any white prisoners were punished.

The number of escapes for twelve months was fourteen negro men with six captures, two negro women with one capture, and four white men with one capture.

At costs the city \$34,756.78 a year to maintain the institution. The supplies purchased cost \$11,807.37. The supplies received from the farm were valued at \$2,062.93. The oranges, apples and candy for Christmas cost \$25. The average cost per capita was \$45.76 a year, \$3.81 a month, 88 cents a week and a little over 12 cents a day. The department spent \$1,637.90 less in 1915 than in 1914 for feeding prisoners.

A large amount of vegetables were given from the farm to charitable institutions of the city.

During the year 14 negro men, 7 negro women and one white man were sent to the hospitals. Out of an average of 201 in the camp per day there were less than four a day who were unable to work, which, the committee thinks, speaks well for the health of the institution.

The committee found the prison well kept, clean and in perfect sanitary condition.

The prison property is valued at \$203,098.67, including buildings, furniture and stock.

The report goes to council next Mon-

day afternoon.

## DAISY'S COMPLAINT.

A dusky damsel by the rather contradictory name of "Daisy," who had been fined, given a stockade sentence and bound over in the recorder's court for a violation of the prohibition law, has through attorneys instituted habeas corpus proceedings to take herself and her present troubles out of the recorder's jurisdiction.

Daisy's complaint is based on the fine and stockade sentence, the claim being made that section 1489 of the city code was automatically repealed when the extraordinary session of the legislature enacted the stringent liquor laws—thus depriving the recorder of the power heretofore exercised to sentence to the stockade for infringement of the prohibition law.

Under this construction of the law it is held that the recorder may bind prisoners over, but not fine and give a stockade sentence.

But it will be well for Daisy and all other violators of the prohibition law to realize now that it is going to be enforced to the letter; that it is backed by the sentiment of city and state and its strict observance is demanded of all.

The recorder's court has been a bulwark of strength in enforcing this law, and its work will not be crippled. Recorder Johnson is the relentless official enemy of the "bootleggers" and the "blind tigers." His hand,

sustained by the law, has fallen heavily on them, as it will continue to fall on those who persist in the illicit traffic.

The prohibition law was made stringent in order that it might be given a fair test, and that test has proved its efficiency. It is not to be trifled with by the blind tiger gang, great or small, black or white.

The sooner the "blind tiger" contingent understands this, the better it will be for them.

This law has already been the means of greatly reducing the number of old offenders in the recorder's court; at times the city prison is practically empty, and workers, sentenced by the recorder, are scarce at the stockade, because:—

Men who formerly spent all for booze now take their wages home to their wives and children; women no longer throng the city prison to plead for and pay the fines of drunken husbands. There is where the law has worked a wonderful reform!

So the "tiger" must go; the law is going to lash it out of town!

The recorder's efforts to put down the illicit traffic in liquor will not be hampered: His court has been a powerful restraining influence so far, and the good work will go

## NEGRO MOB ATTACKS BAILIFF AND HIS SON

T. E. Cass Badly Beaten When Negroes Attempt to Rescue Prisoner—Son Uses Gun, Wounding Three Assaultants—Officers Use Riot Clubs on Crowd. 9-8-16

Macon, Ga., September 7.—(Special.) Three negroes were shot and a deputy sheriff was badly beaten up in a riot this evening in West Macon, in which a number of the negroes living in what is known as Unionville, a settlement, participated.

The trouble started when T. E. Cass, a bailiff for Justice Leo Davis, went to serve a dispossession warrant on Brady Jefferson. Emmet Cass, the deputy's son, accompanied him. Brady Jefferson was arrested, the handcuffs placed on him, and he was placed in a buggy preparatory to taking him to jail. About that time the negro's brother came up and jerked Bailiff Cass out of the buggy. Several other negroes came up and the whole outfit attacked the deputy, beating and kicking him, after first having relieved him of his pistol.

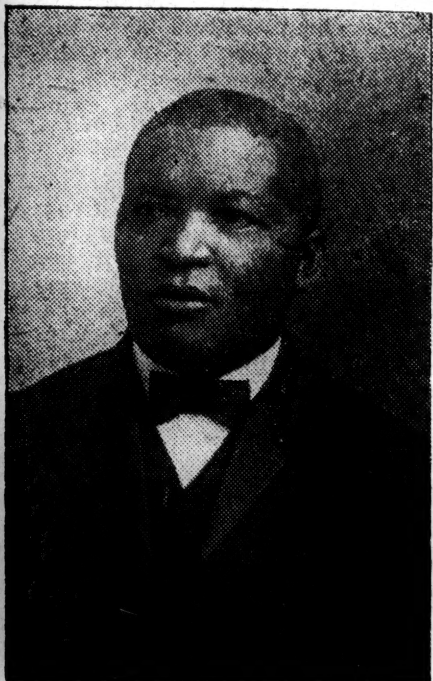
Emmett Cass, however, opened fire on the negroes, wounding three of them, including Brady Jefferson, Doc Denton and an unidentified negro, who escaped.

The bailiff and his son managed to get away from the crowd of negroes, which was rapidly increasing in number. They made their way to a grocery store two blocks away and phoned for the police. A squad of officers hastened to the scene. When they arrived they found 150 negroes in a threatening attitude. It was necessary for the officers to use riot clubs to disperse the crowd. Several negroes who were identified as being among those who attacked Cass were arrested and lodged in jail.

on, till the "tiger" is toothless and his claws clipped.

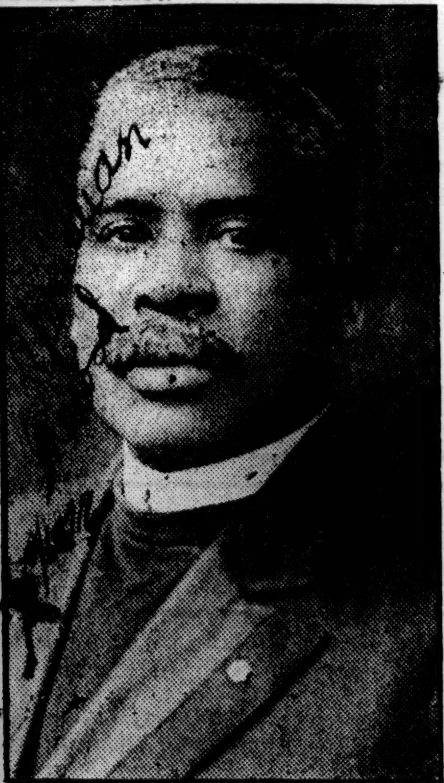


# BALLOTING FOR BISHOPS



**BISHOP W. W. BECKETT,**

Former President of Allen University, Columbia, S. C. Elected on Third Ballot.



**BISHOP I. N. ROSS,**

Former Pastor of Ebenezer A. M. E. Church, Blatimore, Md. Elected on Third Ballot.

The result of the first ballot was as follows: A. J. Carey, 98; W. A. Fountain, 164; R. B. Brooks, 35; W. Sampson Brooks, 44; I. N. Ross, 159; G. B. West, 159; A. H. Hill, 59; W. W. Beckett, 118; H. T. Kealing, 17; W. T. Vernon, 23; M. W. Thornton, 25; Wm. D. Johnson, 96; G. W. Porter, 22; W. G. Alexander, 3; Sandy Simmons, 13; J. R. Ransom, 33; T. J. Askew, 7; S. P. Felder, 70; F. Jesse Peck, 3; W. H. H. Butler, 4; A. L. Gaines, 29; C. R. Tucker, 24; D. P. Roberts, 10; R. S. Jenkins, 6; H. M. Steady, 11; T. H. Jackson, 5; W. D. Miller, 3; C. C. Dunlap, 5; P. C. Hunt, 2; Chas. Bundy, 4; D. J. Brown, 10; H. E. Stewart, 2; K. C. Holt, 2; R. H. Singleton, 2; and the following 1 each: J. J. Morant, R. W. Nance, J. A. Jones (Texas), F. M. Johnson, R. V. Branch, R. L. Heard, P. A. Scott, S. D. Roseborough, J. A. Gregg, A. J. Wilson, A. R. Cooper, J. I. Lowe, L. R. Nichols and C. W. Abington. Total vote cast, 610; necessary to choice, 306. No election.

The second ballot resulted as follows: 572 votes cast, 287 necessary to choice: Ross, 236; Beckett, 209; Fountain, 162; Johnson, 140; Carey, 93; Hill, 54; West, 53; Felder, 47; Tucker, 22; W. S. Brooks, 21; R. B. Brooks, 12; G. W. Porter, 9; Gaines, 9; Thornton, 7; Vernon, 6; Simmons, 5; Steady, 5; Roberts, 4; Askew, 3; Dunlap, 3; Kealing, 3; Sutton, 3; W. H. Butler, 2; L. H. Smith, Sr., 2; Bundy, 2; Jenkins, 2; and the following 1 vote each: A. C. Smith, Singleton, Hunt, Wingfield, Warren, Morant, Lee, Gibbons, Capeheart, Griffin, Syes, Scott, Chavis, Channell and Allen. No choice.

After this vote Revs. A. J. Carey, W. T. Vernon, A. H. Hill, A. L. Gaines, R. B. Brooks, G. W. Porter, M. W. Thornton, Sandy Simmons, S. P. Felder, G. B. West, J. R. Ransom, and H. T. Kealing withdrew.

The third ballot resulted as follows: Total vote 570; necessary to choice, 289: W. W. Beckett, 377; I. N. Ross, 312; W. A. Fountain, 173; W. D. Johnson, 260; A. L. Gaines, 2; C. R. Tucker, 10; Porter, 1; H. A. Cory, 1; Brooks, 5; R. S. Jenkins, 1; Downs, 1; Roberts, 2; Dunlap, 1; Simmons, 2; Steady, 1; West, 2; Kealing, 2; Singleton, 3; and 1 each for Smith, Hill, Williams, Sherman, Travers and Butler.

## ADAMS SOUNDS WARNING AGAINST LAWLESSNESS

**Situation Will Become Dangerous Unless Quelled by Public Sentiment, He Says.**

Savannah, Ga., December 16.—(Special.)—"If nothing is done by public sentiment to put down lawlessness in Georgia the situation will become extremely dangerous," declared Judge Samuel B. Adams in addressing a large audience here in Eagles hall. "We have a bad influence in Georgia for lawlessness," he continued, and pointed out that "more than one-fourth of the lynchings in the United States in the last year were in Georgia."

"We ought to guarantee to every man, irrespective of color, the possession of the precious principle that you and I desire so highly—the right of trial by jury and a fair and impartial trial."

Judge Adams' address was an appeal to his hearers to become Americans in the true sense of the word. He swept aside the fact of native birth as an accident, asserting that the truer Americanism was to take a vital interest in the ideals of the United States and give deep thought to her history, her present and future and to her meaning in the world.

"A good American is necessarily a good citizen and a good citizen is necessarily a good American. Americanism does not mean nativity; it does not necessarily mean success in life because that may mean selfishness and sordidness; it does not mean that we have kept out of the clutches of the authorities in an orderly existence, but it does mean necessarily a man who really loves his country."

"Such a man," he continued, "clings to the American ideals; he loves liberty, equality and is in sympathy with everything that is right. These things are the fundamentals of every free government. They have been purchased at the cost of life and heroic effort."

"It is the duty of every man to vote. In the old days it was a punishable offense for a man to stay away from the polls."

In closing, Judge Adams said: "We need the grand jury. We need the protection of an accusatory investigation for an accused man before he shall be burdened with the expense and stigma of a trial in court. And should not treat any man with unjust because of color, but see to it that every man is equal with equal right."

## POLICE REPORT FOR MONTH OF AUGUST SHOWS 491 ARRESTS

**Fines Assessed in Court Amount to \$2,638; Work of Detectives Nets a Goodly Sum**

The police department's report for the month of August shows that there were 491 arrests made the work of the day and night forces averaging nearly the same. Ages of those arrested ranged from 17 to 80 years. There were 15 white males, 16 white females, 21 negro males and 74 negro females. Of these numbers 292 were of the courts and 199 were of the courts. The Washington case, where a suit had to be sent back and tried six times and delayed twenty years, shows that the small number of judges not are responsible for legal delays. It is just such instances that arouse popular prejudices against the courts and render it impossible or difficult to carry out the judicial changes and reforms advocated by the bar associations.

Most of the arrests were made on Saturdays and Sundays and the usual offenses were charged. Disorderly conduct cases were in the majority, 30 were hauled in for being drunk, 9 for vagrancy and 22 for violating the prohibition laws. Various occupations were given and two were docketed as "bootleggers."

**220 Persons Fined.**  
There were 220 persons fined, 131 cases dismissed, 9 cases bound over, 12 continued, 12 nol prossed and 14 appealed to the City Court. The amount of fines assessed by the recorder was \$2,638.

The work of the detective force shows that the amount of fines assessed as a result of the arrests of this branch of the department was \$646; amount of property recovered and returned to owners, \$1,889; average number of arrests for each detective, 9.3-4 and the average earning of each detective \$316.87 1-2.

### THE LAW'S DELAYS

Here is a rather bad case of the law's delays from Texas, that of James Washington, a negro boy, who was run over twenty years ago by the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railroad, and had both legs cut off. His lawyers brought suit for damages and the suit has been before the court ever since. Six times has it gone to trial. In one instance the jury gave the boy \$10,000 damages, and in another \$12,000, but the case was appealed, was thrown out and remanded by the Supreme Court again and again. The plaintiff, growing tired of the litigation, and now a grown man of 31, finally abandoned hope of recovering a judgment and last week compromised his claim for \$500 cash down. His lawyers intervened, but they also finally agreed to settle the case for \$500.

It is not to be wondered at that a Texas paper should protest against this justice as follows: "The whole course of this litigation is a reproach upon the judicial system of Texas. The long catalogue of its failures contains no instance of a greater outrage upon justice, and the wrong perpetrated is not less revolting because the victim of it was an impoverished and helpless negro."

It is not difficult, in the light of cases like this, to understand why the people of Texas, at their last election, voted down the proposition to increase the Supreme Court of the state from three to five members. That increase was strongly urged by the bar association on the ground that it would enable the court to dispose of

## Drinking Up The Evidence "Outrageous"

**Mobile Judge Reprimands Jurors Who Got Small Jag And Couldn't Agree On Verdict**

MOBILE, ALA., June 16.—Judge O. J. Semmes, of the city court, denounced the drinking of beer by a jury in that tribunal as "outrageous conduct." The statement was made Friday morning. His remarks were addressed to the jury that heard the case of Peter H. Hamel, charged with violating the prohibition law. This jury returned into court Wednesday afternoon at a late hour. It is reported that eight of the jurors stood for acquittal and four for conviction.

On assuming the bench at the usual court hour Judge Semmes said: "I have been informed that 30 bottles of beer were drunk by jurors in this court; that you sent for an ice cooler and then sent out and purchased five cents worth of ice for the jury room. This is outrageous conduct. Some of the men who were on this particular jury may be selected to try other prohibition cases that are on the call for today and for that reason all causes of this nature are taken out of the call."

Judge Semmes said that the remarks were not directed at the entire venire or those members of the Hamel jury who had protested against the action of the others.

The first complaint that some of the jurors drunk the beer it is said came from a member of the jury which could not agree as to a verdict in the Hamel case. The drinking of the beer was reported to the court by Assistant Solicitor Courtney and Sheriff Holcor.



## THE PLIGHT OF COLORED BOYS.

The daily press recently reported the killing by a policeman of a colored boy who was caught stealing eggs. This boy was not the one who was wounded several weeks ago. The other boy's name was William Hurd. This boy was Robert Hoard. Hurd is still in the bridewell. Both boys come of good families. Their mothers and fathers are hard working, honest people, who sent their children to school until they were old enough to work and help maintain themselves. But race prejudice and the child labor laws tempt them to idleness and crime.

Such boys are victims of the economic conditions of this great city which will not give colored boys a chance to earn an honest living and will shoot them down on sight for petty larceny. Hundreds of them congregate in the reading room of the Negro Fellowship league and their story is almost always the same. They answer scores of ads only to be told "no negro boys are wanted." They are driven from the playgrounds. They are hounded by the police and tempted by their needs as well as their restless energy which has no safety valve of its own and society refuses to provide one. This is the third such shooting in a month and there have been and are numberless beatings in the police stations such as Barney Bertsche tells of in his story in The Daily News.

Negro boys are thus the most neglected group of this whole big city. For five years we have been trying to maintain one place in which they are welcome at all times. We have hoped to be able to enlist the help of the good people of Chicago to enlarge the scope of this work and put within their reach the same opportunities that are given to the other race groups at the Hull House and other splendid centers. But because we have no money with which to put our work on a business basis and comply with certain hard and fast rules of the Association of Commerce we are unable to get money enough even to pay the rent which will keep this one small "open door" for our boys.

Meanwhile there is no organized, systematic effort to administer the ounce of prevention, and colored boys are being shot down by the police or herded in John Worthy school, or the bridewell, or the Pontiac reformatory.

IDA B. WELLS-BARNETT.

Chicago.

## PREVENT THE CRIME

The policeman who never shows up until after an offense has been committed is unworthy of his beat. What the country needs is a spirit to prevent crime, rather than to punish it. We want fewer men who have not committed offense instead of so many who have been punished for crime. There was once a boy who in mischief drove a number of nails into a post. His father in wrath punished him, and

then made him withdraw every nail. The boy was found afterward in a secluded spot crying, and upon being queried, said that he was crying because he would not pull out the holes, thereby leaving the post looking as it did before he drove the nails in it. The man who is merely punished for breaking the law is in the same condition as the post after the nails were withdrawn and the officers and the law-abiding public have the same reason to be sad that the boy who had extracted the nails from the post and left it full of ugly holes. The great crime waves which are sweeping over the country like a plague, threatening the very existence of the government, can be stopped. The awful scourge of lynching, which has made American justice a by-word in the rest of the world, can be blotted out if the better element will turn its attention to the great possibilities of preventing crime, rather than merely punishing the criminal. In this work, the forces of right can find easy ground over which to march if there is but created a sentiment to go forward. There are only two classes of people in this country—the good and the bad. Out of the good we are presumed to elect our officers. Let those who are not selected as officers join hands with the officers and go actively into the business of crime-prevention and our country will speedily recover from the blight of lawlessness which has settled down over the land like a pall.

## SENTIMENT IN SOUTH BEHIND FAIR PLAY

The Birmingham "Age-Herald," the leading newspaper of the Birmingham district, came out in a ringing editorial one day last week, excoriating a policeman for his unfairness and mistreatment of a colored man. The editorial, as it appeared in the "Age-Herald" of April 5, follows:

### POLICEMAN EXCEEDS HIS AUTHORITY

While the streets in the neighborhood of the Lyric Theatre were crowded with theatregoers Monday night a policeman endeavored to clear a passage along the sidewalk in front of the entrance to the gallery. As hundreds of people were streaming out of the exits from the lower floors, he was attempting to perform a duty for which he should have been commended.

A large number of Negroes were standing on the curb, waiting to enter the gallery. They moved back at the policeman's order, but he was apparently not satisfied. Without any provocation whatever he seized a Negro man who was standing on the edge of the curb with several Negro women and evidently tried to throw him into the street. So far as bystanders could see, the Negro hadn't opened his mouth and had shown no disposition to be unruly. When the policeman attacked him he began to struggle and the result was a fight which lasted for several minutes, both on the crowded sidewalk and on the street, and caused a great deal of excitement and some alarm, all of which was entirely unnecessary and uncalled for. The policeman simply lost his temper and created a much greater disturbance by

his conduct than would have resulted from a congested sidewalk.

It is quite likely that the Negro was arrested and charged with resisting an officer. Of course if a weapon was found on him, he would be duly punished for that, but whether or not he is a bad character, the policeman was in the wrong and his victim does not deserve fine or imprisonment under the circumstances noted.

There are always men on the police force who bully Negroes, a practice which fomenters race hatred and has caused many policemen to be assassinated in the South by Negroes thirsting for revenge. Fair play and a square deal for the under dog should be the policy of the police department in Birmingham, as well as elsewhere.

## POLICE REPORT ON OCTOBER'S WORK IS FILED WITH BOARD

### Mayor Remits Two Fines, Detectives Each Earn

\$663.25

There were two remittals of police court fines by the mayor during the month of October, according to the report of the police department filed with the Board of Public Safety at their regular monthly meeting Friday.

S. Axelrod, sentenced to 326 days for violating the prohibition law, paid \$103 in accordance with the rules of evidence. It and had 120 days remitted, according to remittal order No. 303 and Noah Iverson charged with disorderly conduct and carrying a concealed weapon served 70 days of a 122-day sentence.

The report of the work of the detective department of the city during the month of October showed the average earnings of each of the detectives to be \$663.25.

They arrested during the month 44 persons, of which 13 were fined a total of \$399 in the police court. Thirteen, arrested on suspicion, were released and ten were arrested and held for police departments of other cities. Five of the defendants were discharged when they faced trial in the police court; three had cases continued until November and two, convicted, appealed from the recorder's decision to the city court.

### Property Recovered

Property valued at \$4,907 was recovered by the detectives during the month and turned over to its proper owners.

The members of the night police force found the doors of 15 offices or stores open during the month.

The report also shows that there were 40 street lights reported out during the month; on several nights during the month, however, every street light in the city was reported out.

EXPRESS

Buffalo, N. Y.

## THE NEGRO SUSPECT.

Is the presumption of guilt always popularly against him?

From the New York Sun.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: The news paragraph in the Sun with regard to the Teiper murder says that five persons allege that they saw a negro loitering in the vicinity of the murder, and therefore the conclusion is reached that a negro committed the crime. This is only important if true and reminds me of a story.

Many years ago an itinerant negro preacher, on his way to fill an engagement at a camp meeting, passed through a small town in one of the Southern states about dusk and found himself face to face with an uproar. Somebody had stolen a hog. The parson was arrested on suspicion, though there was no evidence, but he was most unfortunately in the neighborhood from whence the hog was stolen. He was haled into the local court, tried and convicted. The judge in his summing up of the case said that only two things were necessary to convict: (1) proof that a hog was stolen, (2) that there was a "nigra in the neighborhood." This ruling may not have been manifest that it was clearly in accord with the prevailing idea of a certain type of white people that all negroes are criminals.

The five witnesses who are sure that they saw a negro in the neighborhood of Mrs. Teiper's home may be mistaken. The alleged negro in this case, as in other cases which have come to public notice in recent years, may have been a white man blacked up. Would these five witnesses positively swear that they saw a real negro in the vicinity, and could they identify him if he is apprehended?

JOHN E. BRUCE.

New York, Dec. 13th.

## LAWLESSNESS IN LOWER DELAWARE.

REFERRING to an editorial article which recently appeared in this newspaper concerning the outbreak of lawlessness in lower Delaware, President Jason, of the State College for Colored Students at Dover, says that a large number of law abiding Negroes deplore conditions and would be glad to take any action that would "diminish crimes of violence and other crimes by members of our race."

Dr. Jason believes that one remedy would be to place upon the Negroes themselves the responsibility for

disorder in sections where they are thickly settled, by the appointment of Negro peace officers. This suggestion is well worth considering. As Dr. Jason points out, in many towns the colored districts are apart from the white. Why not then have a colored peace officer?

Not long ago we noted that in Middletown, this county, there is a Negro on the police force and he is doing good work.

Sometimes we think that the colored people in Delaware are not clothed with sufficient responsibility. They are citizens just as much as any other persons. As Dr. Jason says the law abiding among the race deplore disorder and would see it checked. If white officers cannot check it, why not try colored officers in the colored districts? That would put the responsibility upon the colored people. We fancy that a Negro officer in Negro districts would do more for law and order than a white officer could do. The Negro officer among the lawless element would put the law to them in a different light. At any rate no harm could be done by following Dr. Jason's suggestion, which, as we have said, would be adopting the experiment that Middletown is making.